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## WIND, SOLAR ENERGY RESOURCES TO BE STUDIED IN AREA

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

Mr. Neville Nicholls, Vice President and General Counsel of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Mr. E. Berridge, Co-ordinating Director of the Caribbean Meteorological Organisation yesterday signed a \$1 004 000 agreement between the two organisations for the financing of the first two and one half years of an anticipated five-year effort to assess the wind and solar resources of the Caribbean countries.

The Caribbean Meteorological Institute (CMI) will carry out the assessments during the first two and one half years in Antigua, Barbados, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and St. Lucia. Five other Caribbean islands are contained in the second half of the study which has not yet been funded. The purpose of the assessments is to collect and analyse data which can be used to design and site wind and solar power systems.

Mr. Nicholls stated that the CDB, with funds provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will make available to CMO just under \$1 million for the financing of the first two-and-one-half years of the five-year programme.

The CDB has initiated, with financial support from USAID, a Technology Development Programme. The goals of this programme are to facilitate the increased and more effective use of local manpower and material resources with the aim

of increasing regional self-reliance.

The programme also aims to reduce dependency on imported fossil fuel through conservation and the development and increased utilization of alternative sources of renewable energy. The facilitation of increased participation by, and benefits to, small productive enterprises serving local and export markets is also one of the goals of the programme.

The programme is also aimed at directing benefits as far as possible to the lowest income groups through increased employment and/or incomes, increased access to housing and reduced cost of essential goods and services.

Mr. Nicholls said that regional co-operation is essential if countries in the Caribbean are to effectively mobilise their limited resources. He said that the potential for utilising wind and solar energy in this region was generally recognised as being extremely promising and that the project would establish the reliable data base and data processing capability for the conversion and utilization of our regional wind and solar energy resources.

Mr. E. Berridge stated that CMI had developed the programme with the hope of offering practical solutions to some of our regional problems. He said that other problem areas where meteorological solutions could be offered were agriculture and telecommunications.

## ANTIGUA GROUP IN TRINIDAD SEEKS LOAN FOR ELECTRIFICATION

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The Antigua Government is seeking a loan of \$42 million (EC) for an electrification programme for the island.

An Antiguan delegation on a visit to Trinidad and led by Deputy Premier Lester Bird, proposed to the Trinidad and Tobago Government that the Caribbean Aid Council should finance the programme.

However, according to Senator Mervyn de Souza, it was suggested to the Antigua delegation that they should look at export credit financing together with financing either from the Council or the Caribbean Development Bank and the Council.

Senator De Souza, in explaining that the matter was raised during discussions, said that certain basic documents would be needed before the matter could be considered by the council.

Senator De Souza explained that the Trinidad and Tobago Government was not financing the total package proposed by the Antigua Government but some projects were being financed and it involved feasibility studies.

Antigua also proposed changes in the system of payment of loans through the Caribbean Aid Council.

## Guidelines

Mr. Bird explained that they were looking for some procedure to expedite payments and suggested that the Council establish an account at the Antigua-Barbuda Bank so that the bank could pay for work done in Antigua and be reimbursed by the Council while any work done by Trinidad contractors could be paid in Trinidad.

Senator De Souza explained that proposal put by the delegation was different from the present system of disbursement and that the Central Bank, and the Ministry of Finance would have to look at the matter.

It was a variation to Trinidad and Tobago's present guidelines for disbursements, he said.

Commenting on the talks, Mr. Bird said they are very cordial and constructive and the two parties spoke with mutual respect.

## ENERGY SECRETARY DISCUSSES FUTURE ENERGY PLANS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 27 Jan 81 p 13

[Text] Argentina is on the verge of joining the exclusive club of energy-exporting nations. Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella announced at a press conference that the central-west gas pipeline would go on line by the end of the year. With a total length of almost 1,800 kilometers, this monumental project will enable the country to sell gas, in the short term, to Brazil and Uruguay.

The trunk line is 1,120 kilometers long and 30 inches in diameter; it will link up on the outskirts of the city of Rosario, on the Parana River, with a similar conduit, the Campo Duran-Buenos Aires pipeline, from northeast Argentina. This will fulfill several objectives, such as bolstered power supplies for the Greater Buenos Aires industrial belt and gas for regions in the interior that are without it at present, which will promote new regional development poles.

The project is of fundamental importance from the economic and geopolitical standpoints. The following are some of the details that ought to be kept in mind:

--It will allow for the full economic utilization of the gas deposits in the northern Argentine Patagonia, which are estimated at present at around 400 billion cubic meters. Experts feel that this figure could soon double. Much of the gas, which is associated with oil in the region's wells, is being burned off to enable the oil to be extracted.

--The pipeline will enable liquid fuels to be replaced in heavy industry. Estimates are that Argentina will have an exporting capacity of 1 million tons of fuel oil a year.

--As Brunella disclosed, the country will also be in a position to export gas to Brazil and Uruguay in average estimated amounts of 10 million cubic meters. We would point out that this is equivalent in caloric power to 10,000 cubic meters of petroleum, or a little more than 60,000 barrels a day. At the current average price of \$35 a barrel, such gas sales to our neighbors would bring in around \$800 million in additional foreign exchange for Argentina. Adding in the exportable fuel oil, we get a rough total of some \$1 billion a year.



But these are not Argentina's only prospects for becoming a petroleum exporting country. The companies operating in our southern waters, east of Tierra del Fuego, mainly Shell and Esso, are optimistic about the final outcome of their explorations. Company officials agree that petroleum will surely be located in marketable amounts. Whatever the amount of offshore production, it will add to our amounts of exportable energy.

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CSO: 3010



## NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF SANTA CRUZ-SAO PAULO GAS PIPELINE VIEWED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 Jan 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The Santa Cruz-Sao Paulo Gas Pipeline"]

[Text] It was learned in the wake of the recent meetings between the energy ministers of Brazil and Bolivia that progress has been made in efforts to build a 1,600-kilometer gas pipeline to transport the gas produced at Santa Cruz de la Sierra to the urban and industrial center of Sao Paulo.

Indications are that several firms have already offered to conduct the feasibility studies on the pipeline. This job will be assigned within a few weeks, so that the results will be in by January 1982. Surveys of Bolivia's gas reserves will be ready by that time, and amounts and prices can then be firmed up.

As we can see, the current Bolivian military government has made moves to implement the agreements that former President Hugo Banzer hammered out with his counterpart Ernesto Geisel at their meeting in the city of Cochabamba in May 1974.

These points of agreement were included by then Foreign Ministers Mario Gutierrez and Gibson Barboza in an Industrial Cooperation and Complementarity Pact under which, in a nutshell, Bolivia pledged to sell Brazil a given amount of natural gas over a 20-year period in exchange for the joint establishment of an industrial enclave in Santa Cruz.

Among the ambitious project's most notable facilities were an iron and steel complex, a nitrogen fertilizer complex, a cement plant and the corresponding infrastructure.

The agreement, which was subjected to some later adjustments, particularly in connection with the amounts of gas to be supplied, prompted both praise and misgivings in Bolivia, according to a major commentator in that country.

A number of commentators objected to the deal, feeling that the country ought not to give up a resource like gas, which is needed for its internal transformation and which, to be sure, is not renewable. With regard to the development enclave, its marginal location close to the border and its potential dependence

on a single outside market seemed to be drawbacks. The point was also made that since Brazil has abundant iron, it was interested in El Mutun "to prevent Argentina from taking advantage of it."

Others argued that the "southeast pole" would be linked to other development enclaves that were on tap and that owing to the enormity of the investments needed to carry out the projects, it was imperative not to belittle this one. In any case, Bolivia would be taking a giant step towards integrating its economy, both in terms of heavy industry (integrated iron and steel, petrochemicals) and agriculture. Moreover, the feasibility of exchanging "gas for the development of iron" would enable Bolivia to make progress in one of its most inexplicably backward regions. It was precisely this region that aroused the interest of General Savio when he promoted the installation of the SONISA [Argentine Joint Iron and Steel Association] steelworks at the foot of the river system there.

Today there are new elements to this debate, which took place 7 years ago. Bolivia has serious balance of payments problems and has to boost exports. Brazil, in turn, is diversifying its energy sources in a hard-fought struggle to keep up its economic growth rate, which will be five to six percent this year in industry, according to recent statements by Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto. The two situations have the same force of attraction as a magnet exerts on iron.

Brazil continues to promote its major development projects, such as Itaipu (with Paraguay) and Tucuruí. It is also carrying forward the "steel" railway. There have been delays in the nuclear energy field, as the final implementation of the agreements with the FRG has again been put off (for 5 years). Its current capacity "for new projects is exhausted," however, again according to Minister Delfim Netto. The country will have to wait until 1982 or 1983 to pick up the pace again. It is interesting to note that construction would begin on the Santa Cruz-Sao Paulo gas pipeline around that time, if in fact the decision is made to build it. It is also interesting to see that, according to reports from La Paz, the Bolivian Government has already decided to build an integrated steel works, presumably within the framework of the aforementioned agreements.

This careful coordination of projects, whose focus is the industrial expansion of the Sao Paulo area, will require during its next stage a thorough assessment of the changes that will be brought about in the vast region where Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil converge. The changes are already obvious in the industrial and urban landscape in Itaipu's sphere of influence, where an orderly mobilization of economic factors is taking place. When Paraguay becomes a major producer of electricity, it will certainly not settle for merely exporting it. There is room for wideranging industrialization, which will again confirm the effectiveness of the partnership that is today promoting the construction of the hydroelectric plant.

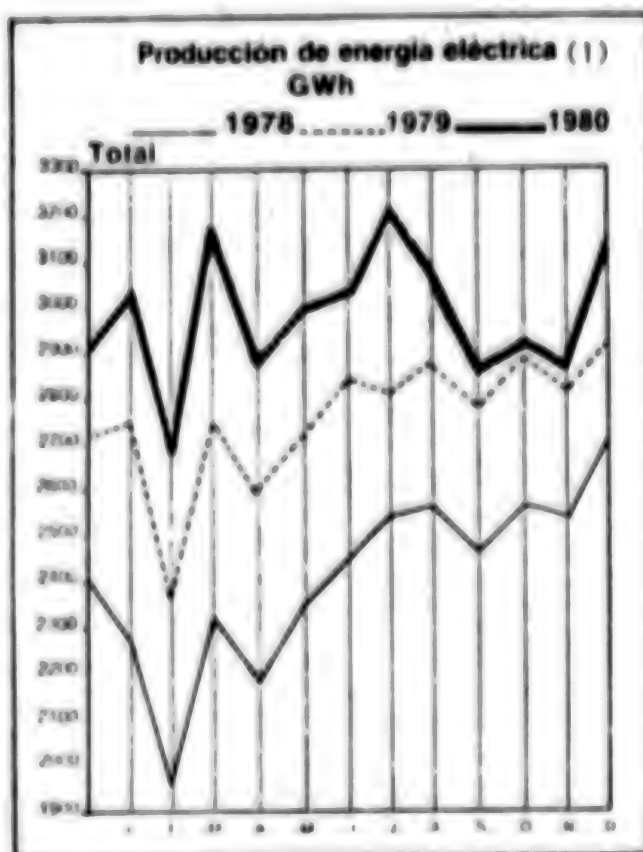
The original and new region taking shape inside the Brasilia-Sao Paulo-Asuncion-Santa Cruz de la Sierra-La Paz polygon lies, moreover, next to Argentina, right across the border as a matter of fact.

## OIL, GAS PRODUCTION FIGURES UP, COAL DOWN 46.4 PERCENT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] Oil production increased 4.2 percent from 1979 to 1980. Increases of 7.5 percent in the injection of natural gas and 8.1 percent in electric power generation were also recorded.

In contrast, the production of marketable coal was down 46.4 percent in the year that has just ended.



Key:

1. Electric power output (gigawatt hour)

## Petroleum

Cumulative 1980 oil production totaled 28.6 million cubic meters, hitting 2.4 million cubic meters last December, which is a 2.4 percent increase over December 1979.

Total fuel imports (oil, derivatives, gas and coal) cost \$1.063 billion in 1980, down 5.2 percent from 1979.

Crude oil imports, however, were up, totaling 2.5 million cubic meters, which is 26.1 percent more than in 1979. They cost \$538 million, up 52.3 percent from 1979.

## Coal and Gas

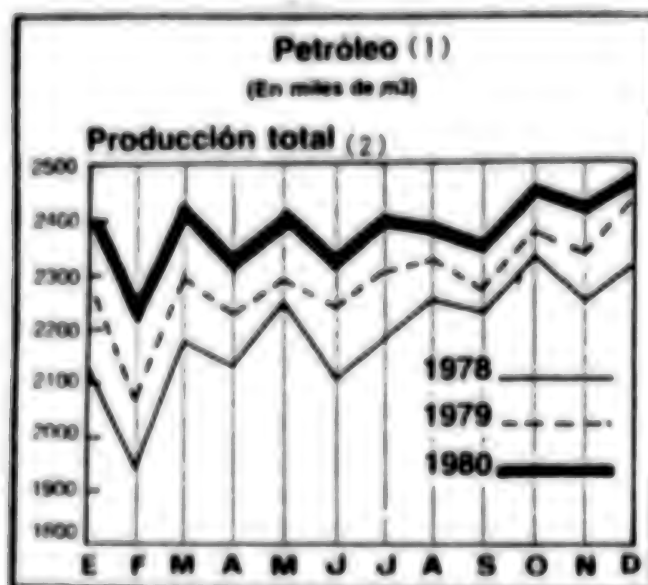
Natural gas injected into pipelines totaled 9.871 billion cubic meters in 1980, reaching 744.8 million cubic meters in December, up 1.8 percent from December of 1979.

The output of marketable coal totaled 389,000 tons in 1980, 21,000 in December, which is down 60 percent from December 1979.

## Electricity

Electric power output last year totaled 35.7 million megawatt-hours, 2.9 million in December, an increase of 6.9 percent over December 1979.

The share of steam-generated power in total output dropped, accounting for 51.2 percent of the total, as compared to 59.8 percent in 1979. Hydroelectric power boosted its share, however, from 32 percent in 1979 to 42.2 percent in 1980.



### Key:

1. Petroleum (in thousands of cubic meters)
2. Total production

## TUCUMAN PROVINCE SIGNS AGREEMENTS FOR GASOLINE PRODUCTION

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Jan 81 p 14

[Text] San Miguel del Tucuman--The governor of Tucuman, retired Brig Gen Lino Domingo Montiel Forzano, signed an agreement at the seat of government in this city with the presidents of YPF (Government Oil Deposits), Shell and Esso, Messrs Carlos Maria Benaglia, an engineer, Lucio Mazzei Oquendo and Pedro Lella, respectively. The agreement calls for anhydrous ethyl alcohol to be supplied to the aforementioned companies so that they can market a mixture of alcohol and gasoline, replacing ordinary gasoline, for use in automotive vehicles. The signing was attended by Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella, an engineer.

The agreement provides for up to 1 million liters of anhydrous ethyl alcohol a month, and the provincial government is maintaining sufficient permanent reserves in supply plant tanks to cover the oil companies' requirements for 30 days of sales. The contract will be in effect for 1 year. The price that the companies will pay for the anhydrous alcohol will be determined by subtracting from the selling price to the public of ordinary gasoline all of the taxes, fees and/or levies of any sort on denatured anhydrous ethyl alcohol, its sale, transportation and handling, as well as the withheld sales taxes on ordinary gasoline, plus 35.26 percent of all taxes withheld on ordinary gasoline. The resulting price, the agreement then states, will be calculated in accordance with the prevailing prices at the time of the delivery of the ethyl alcohol to the supply plant. The price of the incoming consignments, in accordance with the technical specifications approved by the companies, will be paid to the provincial government or to the indicated party within 30 days from the end of the month in which the delivery was made.

## Distillery

During the ceremony an agreement was also signed for the manufacture of anhydrous alcohol at the distillery of what used to be the Amalia Sugar Mill, which is currently owned by the San Pablo Sugar Company. It is the only plant of its kind in the country and will be processing the molasses produced during the previous year's sugar cane harvest by the Nunorco Sugar Mill, which was run by the People's Savings Bank by resolution of the provincial government. The plant is also committed to distill on an ongoing basis exclusively denatured anhydrous ethyl alcohol.

## The Governor

Governor Montiel Forzano spoke after the agreements had been signed. He said that the pacts were of far-reaching importance for Tucuman and represented the crowning of the efforts that began in January 1978, 1 month after he had taken office as governor of the province. He stressed the importance of the gasoline-alcohol mixture, better known as gasohol, as a solution to the country's and the world's energy crisis and to the cyclical problems affecting the sugar industry.

## Brunella

For his part, the nation's energy secretary, Daniel Brunella, pointed out that the project was very important for Tucuman, the NOA provinces and the country. He added that it would also be of use to the country's energy future and recalled that the secretariat backed the project and set up a special technical commission to determine the feasibility of marketing the product.

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CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

**FUEL CONSERVATION**--The Bermuda Electric Light Company consumed 4.2 percent less fuel last December over the same month in 1979, yet produced 6.8 percent more energy, the Hon. David Gibbons, Premier and Minister of Finance, announced yesterday. And over the last six months of 1980, fuel consumption was down 11.6 percent over the year before, while its output was up 2 percent. "Gasoline sales in December were 1.8 percent above the figure for the corresponding month of last year," said Mr. Gibbons, in a Government statement. "Over the last six months, sales were down on the same period in 1979 by one percent." (Text) [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 3 Feb 81 p 2]

CSO: 3025



## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ASSISTS WITH OIL FINANCING

## Burnham Announcement

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jan 81 p 20

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Forbes Burnham** in his inaugural address has identified 1981 as "The Year of Energy" for Guyana.

The country has begun the search for oil and it is not being merely optimistic to declare that there are resources of oil on the other side of the border from which the Brazilians were now drilling, he said.

But we must realise that petroleum is not to be used in all areas especially when we have the potential for hydro-power and tremendous

sources of wood-power, he said.

**PRICES**

Turning to the immediate programme to deal with escalating oil prices, Cde Burnham said that Trinidad and Tobago had deposited in an account of the name of the Bank of Guyana some \$102 million as part of an oil facility.

This facility is based on price increases over the period January to September 1980 with the price of oil in January 1979 being used as the base price from which the increases were calculated, he said.

The period from October to December 1980 would be similarly dealt with and the facility resulting from that would again be calculated from the prices in January 1979.

While, in the 1980 period the facility was calculated on the basis of the full increase, the 1981 period would be also significant and substantial, he said.

The facility would take the form of a fifteen-year loan with the first three considered as a grace period, he said.

**GENEROUS**

The repayment plan is to be done through Trinidad and Tobago purchasing Guyanese produce that are needed in that country.

This move by the Trinidadians was described as generous and Cde Burnham said that little else could be asked of them.

But he declared that the oil facility did not mean increased wages because rises in salaries would not result from loan programmes but rather from greater production in the country by the workers themselves.

## Further Details

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 20 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

**GUYANA** is the first Caricom Government to benefit from a loan under the Trinidad and Tobago sponsored Oil and Fertiliser Facility.

Government has agreed to lend Guyana (TT)\$96 million under the terms of the facility which was introduced last year.

The facility provides for Government to lend Caricom countries money for the increased costs of petroleum products, fertilisers and asphalt under soft loan terms.

Guyana's loan announced in Guyana, was only for oil products bought from Trinidad and Tobago during 1980.



### THREE YEARS GRACE

Under the terms, Guyana as one of the more developed countries will be given the loan for a 15-year period including three years grace. The loan will carry an interest rate of three per cent with interest capitalised during the grace period.

Guyana is the biggest Caricom importer of petroleum products from Trinidad and Tobago, and it is expected that when other countries in the region apply and receive approval for loans under the facility, the amounts would be less than Guyana's as a result.

Other countries to benefit from similar loan facilities are expected to be announced shortly.

It is believed that in the light of the approval for Guyana, Jamaica may be the next country to benefit.

The amount granted on the loan is the difference between the 1979 price for oil and the increase in oil prices during 1980.

Countries are expected to pay for the oil direct to the buyer and make application for a loan for the total increase over the year.

However in 1981/1982 the proportion of the increase cost to be financed is still to be determined.

The aid mechanism was designed to assist member Caribbean countries which were experiencing severe economic problems.

Size of the facility over a three — year period is not to exceed \$300 million.

## BRIEFS

POWER GRID--The Guyana Electricity Corporation (GEC) and Taylor Woodrow International on Thursday signed a contract for the extension of 69 KV over head Transmission line across the Berbice River which will link Georgetown and the Corentyne areas. Signing on behalf of GEC were Ossie Baptist (above) Executive Chairman for GEC and Executive Vice-President of Guyana State Corporation and John L. Agard, Secretary of GEC. Thomas Norris (below) Director of Taylor Woodrow International for South American Operations, signed on behalf of his Company. [photographs not reproduced] A spokesman said that construction work should begin in February. With the completion of the Transmission Line linking the No. 53 Sub-Station to Sophia, Guyana will have completed the nucleus of a national grid system assuring stability of power in its franchised areas. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 26 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025

## OPPOSITION QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY POLICY

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Feb 81 p 18

[Text] Government has been requested to take all possible steps to speedily implement programmes on energy initiated by the former government and to publicly state its energy policy.

The request was made in the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Horace Clarke (PNP West Central St. Mary), in a motion he tabled.

The motion reads:

"Whereas the importation of oil represents a significant charge on the foreign exchange resources of the country

And whereas there are or will be supply constraints on oil importing countries in the immediate future

And whereas Jamaica's future economic development requires a comprehensive energy policy

And whereas, programmes for the development of the energy sector were established over recent years in the areas of conservation, onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration, peat and renewable resources in the form of hydro-electric, bio-mass, solar and wind

And whereas Jamaica played an important role in the advocacy for assured supplied and special facilities from oil-exporting countries to developing oil-importing countries;

And whereas the present facilities offered by Venezuela, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, represents a positive development in this direction;

And whereas it was clearly established policy that the benefits from these facilities should be utilised inter alia for the financing of energy development programmes;

And whereas in the short term a positive energy conservation programme is indispensable and must form an integral part of any energy policy for the country; [as published]

Be it resolved that this Honourable House request the Government take all possible steps to speedily implement the programmes which have been initiated; and further, that the Government state publicly at the earliest opportunity, its Energy Policy".

## OFFSHORE, ONSHORE OIL DEPOSITS LIKELY IN JAMAICA

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Natural gas might be in St. Ann's Bay and Windsor areas to generate enough electricity for the St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios areas for up to 30 years, according to Dr. Raymond Wright, a member of the Board of Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica.

He was addressing the annual general meeting of the Geological Society of Jamaica on "Is There Oil in Jamaica?" at the Geology Department of the University of the West Indies on January 31.

Although it is still elusive as to the precise reservoir beds, there is no doubt that Jamaica has the source rocks to generate petroleum, the carrier beds along which oil will migrate, and the cap rock that will seal the oil, Dr. Wright said.

Exploratory drilling for oil onshore is expected to get underway by August to late September this year. This exploration has been made possible through an Inter-American Development bank loan of US\$23.5 million which was approved in December last.

The loan agreement is expected to be signed early this month. It is to be repaid over 35 years at a 2% interest rate with a grace period of 8 1/2 years. If, however, oil is not found, the rate will increase to 9%.

The first phase of the exploration will involve the drilling of 30,000 feet of holes or two to three wells over a period of 290 days. This phase will cost some \$11-million.

The areas to be drilled have not yet been decided on, but according to Dr. Wright it is likely that drilling will take place in Eckles Down, which is near Manchioneal in Portland; the vicinity of St. Ann's Bay and in western Jamaica.

It is also further speculated that Eckles Down has a potential for 25 million barrels of oil. The odds, Dr. Wright said in finding oil were good, as Jamaica could have an average of 1 in every 25 wells explored. In comparison the United States has an average of one in every 45.

Offshore, the primary target is Pedro Bank to the south of Jamaica which has a relatively shallow water depth. The area has been divided into five blocks and

production sharing contracts have been negotiated already with Union Texas and AGIP for three blocks.

"In the production sharing arrangement, the foreign companies will take the risk, and if oil is found, the Government through Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica will obtain a share in the product. At the same time the government receives other significant fiscal benefits by way of a 12 1/2% royalty on production as well as income tax from the foreign companies and the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica," Dr. Wright said.

CSO: 3025

## BRIEFS

RURAL POWER PROGRAM--Government's Rural Electrification Programme entered Phase B of Programme Three last week, when contracts totalling some \$500,000 shared between Hinds Brothers Limited (\$300,000) and R. O. Walters Associates (\$200,000) were signed. Under the latest phase of the electrification programme which began in 1975, some 250 miles of lines will be built in all parishes (except Kingston), putting power into 4,000 homes over a one-year period. Overall construction costs in Phase B has been put at \$2 1/4 million. Since the start of the programme, some 1,495 miles of line have brought electricity to 22,800 homes. Proposals for Programme Four, which have already been prepared, are to provide another 500 miles of line taking electricity to some 8,000 more homes in 1982. The cost of the programme is being met by the Government of Jamaica, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Venezuelan Investment Fund. [Excerpts] [Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 81 p 14]

CSO: 3025

## 1980 CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION UP 2.5 PERCENT FOR FIRST 7 MONTHS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 27 Jan 81 p 4

[Text]

CRUDE OIL production for the first seven months of last year was 45,698,686 barrels a 2.5 per cent increase over the same period of 1979, which was 45,583,683 barrels.

These figures are contained in the Monthly Bulletin of the Petroleum Industry released by the Ministry of Energy and Energy-based Industries.

The document gives details of the month of July last year and notes that the production rate for that month was 6,738,072 barrels.

The daily average rate of production was 217,357 barrels which represented an increase of 1.4 per cent over the previous month.

Production from the marine fields off the East Coast and in the Gulf of Paria averaged 178,625 barrels a day or 78.5 per cent of the total production for the month while land production averaged 66,732 barrels per day.

Amoco, Trinidad Tesoro and Texaco Trinidad Incorporated (Textrin) and Premier Consolidated Oilfield

Limited (PCOL), registered increases in production, while Trintec and Trinidad Northern Areas (TNA) registered slight decreases.

During July crude imports amounted to 4,711,223 barrels an increase of 20.5 per cent over the figure for the previous month. Imports emanated from Saudi Arabia, 87.7 per cent, Indonesia, 12.3 per cent. Total crude imported for the first seven months of 1980 was 31,612,399 barrels, 15 per cent more than the same period in 1979.

Total crude exported for the first seven months of last year was 25,259,157 barrels, a drop of 1.6 per cent from the figure of the previous year. Total exports of refined products during that period in 1980 was 42,952,638 barrels, a 2 per cent increase over the same 1979 period.

During July last year, a total of 19 wells were completed, 14 on land and five off shore bringing the number of wells completed in the first seven months of the year to 184, 71 on land and 113 off shore.

## OIL RECOVERY BY STEAM INJECTION BEGUN AT TESORO

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 20 Jan 81 p 7

(Text)

SANTA FLORA, Mon.  
THE SECONDARY recovery of oil through steam injection in the Trinidad-Tesoro's Apex Quarry field has commenced with the steaming of three wells.

General Manager Mr. Gerald Leonard Lewis was among those present on Tuesday for the commissioning of steam generator No. 8 to the project in which it is expected that six million barrels of oil will be recovered during the next seven years.

About 120 acres will be exposed to the recovery exercise by steam which will be available throughout the eastern area by the end of next month.

The secondary recovery programme will utilise a ring main system of steam distribution rather than a series of individual parallel lines using steam manifolds.

This simplifies the system, reduces cost and provides higher quality steam at the wellheads, essential in the process for lowering the viscosity of oil in order for it to flow faster and thus making it easier to recover.

Project Engineer Allan Jaiharan said. "The designing is such that it will allow us to carry on the steaming of a number of wells even if a fault or a problem develops at one section of the line."

Some two miles of pipelines, from wells to be steam injected to the steam generator, have been laid.

Another innovation aimed, among other things, at reducing the cost of fittings, installation and well inspection is the use of developed circle expansion loops to replace the old square expansion loops.

The three wells which are currently being steamed are AQS 925, 926 and 927.

Steam Generator No. 8 which is capable of handling 3,000 barrels of steam a day at a pressure of 2,800 lbs per square inch was removed from Palo Seco field.

Another generator is due to come on stream later this year.

This is the first time that thermal recovery is being used in Apex Quarry.

Previously other secondary recovery methods such as gas injection were used.



## GOVERNMENT GRANTS FUNDS FOR METHANOL, UREA PROJECTS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

CABINET has given the green light for the establishment of two more energy-based industries at Point Lisas — methanol and urea.

Their estimated capital cost is \$794.3 million of which \$281.1 million is slated for methanol, and \$513.4 million for the urea project.

This was confirmed yesterday by Minister of Energy and Energy-based Industries, Mr. Errol Mahabir. He said both these projects had been under consideration for quite some time by the Government and its agencies — the Ministry of Energy, the National Energy Corporation, and the office of the Corporation Sole.

Mr Mahabir said that work on the Methanol project was initiated in January, 1973 when, at a Government-sponsored conference on "The Best Uses of the Country's Petroleum Resources", held at Chaguaramas, the methanol project was identified as being worthy of further consideration.

The project is designed to produce 1,200 tons a day — or 132 million gallons a year — of chemical grade methanol.

Raw materials — all local — will involve 35.3 million cubic feet of natural gas a day, and 600 metric tons a day of carbon dioxide generated by the neighbouring Fertilis ammonia plant.

The methanol project, when completed, will offer full-time employment to 171 persons.

CSO: 3025

## BRIEFS

**OFFSHORE GAS FIND**--Gas has been found in two new marine wells off the East Coast of Trinidad. Rep. Errol Mahabir, Minister of Energy and Energy-based Industries, announced the successful results of tests of the two wells--Dolphin Three and Four gas confirmation wells yesterday. The wells were drilled by Texaco in a contract shared with Tenneco Oil Company of Trinidad, Texaco and the Government. The Dolphin area is approximately 30 miles east of Galeota Point, in 300 to 500 feet of water. Texaco has informed the Ministry that the wells--combined with the successful "Dolphin Two" gas--confirm a substantial gas accumulation. According to a Whitehall statement yesterday, the "Dolphin Three" well flowed gas from two successful test intervals below 6,000 feet at individual rates of 21.2 and 13.1 million cubic feet a day. Three successful tests were performed on "Dolphin Four" below 5,000 feet flowing gas at rates between 4.4 and 16.2 million cubic feet a day. One of the tests also made 69 barrels of condensate a day. The discovery was located in the Block 6 production sharing contract area granted by the Government in 1974 to Texaco Trinidad Inc., and Tenneco Oil Company of Trinidad. Under the "Block 6" contract, Government will receive 60 per cent or more of the production, depending on the daily production rates with the remaining percentage shared equally by Texaco and Tenneco and the companies meeting all operation costs from their share of the production. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 23 Jan 81 p 1]

**MORE OFFSHORE GAS**--Trinidad and Tobago continues to find natural gas off its coasts. New gas finds have been confirmed on both the North and South East coasts. Yesterday, the Ministry of Energy and Energy-based Industries announced the successful results of testing of the KK4 No. 4 gas confirmation well in the north coast marine area off Trinidad and Tobago. The well is located about 30 miles north of Chaguaramas in water depths between 450 ft to 600 ft. Two other wells in the area had also been confirmed as gas wells one in 1975 and the other in 1976. Announcement of the successful test was made by Energy-Minister Errol Mahabir who pointed out that gas flowed from two test intervals between 7,740 and 7,750 feet and between 7,699 and 7,705 feet at individual rates of 35.5 and 33 million cubic feet a day on a one inch choke. Surface pressures, he said, were 1,797 and 1,800 pounds a square inch respectively. The oil has been found in an area operated by a four-member consortium--Tenneco Oil Company of Trinidad, Agip Trinidad and Tobago Limited, Deminex and Occidental of Trinidad Inc. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 1]

## MEXICAN VIEWS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT'S ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Jan 81 p 10

[Article by Gregorio Selsor]

[Text] "Venezuela is helping and will continue to help the Government of El Salvador," said Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, a member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies.

The speaker, a prominent member of COPEI [Social Christian Party], which is in power in Venezuela, added that his country "is giving economic aid to all sister nations on the continent so that they can surmount tragic situations and so that the institutionalization of freedom will have a solid underpinning. Just as we are helping the Government of Nicaragua, we are also helping, and with greater political solidarity, the current Government of El Salvador, which is headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte."

Elsewhere in his speech, Rodriguez Iturbe added that the situation in El Salvador is nothing new and that it is "an attempt to democratize a country harassed by totalitarian extremists that want to imitate the Cuban experience and that refuse any peaceful avenues, with the far right also utilizing terrorist procedures." Thus, "in the face of the harassment by the two extremes," Duarte is trying "to lead the country towards a peaceful settlement that will enable the people to decide their destiny freely in an election." As far as the COPEI member is concerned, "Cuba is obviously trying to heighten the conflict in the area to further the overall foreign policy strategy of one of the superpowers. On the other hand, however, there are those who believe in Latin America's proud destiny and who want an absolutely sovereign Latin American foreign policy to develop in El Salvador, in Venezuela and throughout the hemisphere and to extend into the future." <sup>1</sup>

A Feature Article by Garcia Marquez

That same issue of the Caracas newspaper published a note signed by Gabriel Garcia Marquez<sup>2</sup> in which he presents a completely different view of the Salvadoran problem and in his conclusion points to the tremendous responsibility that

1. Rodriguez Iturbe, "We Will Continue Helping El Salvador," Article in EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, 13 January 1981, p 2.

2. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, "El Salvador Must Be Saved," EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, 13 January 1981, p 32.

the Christian Democrats, COPEI in Venezuela, bear in connection with the genocide that is being perpetrated in El Salvador.

"...As of last December, 10,000 people had died in that ongoing massacre. It is as if the leap year was more of a leap year in El Salvador than in the rest of the world.

"Ronald Reagan said a short while ago that this was a three-pronged civil war. He doubtless meant that on one side was the military dictatorship, on the other the gangs of criminals on the extreme right and on the third side the forces of the revolution. El Salvador's social arithmetic is simpler, however. The truth is that this civil war, which is already the bloodiest in Latin America's history, has only two factions: the feudal aristocracy on one side and the rest of the country on the other. Some 90 percent of the country, which has one of the highest population densities in the world, is Indian and mestizo. Only 10 percent are white, but they are the ones who have always held total economic and political power, and with an iron fist. The ratio of victims is the same: 90 percent of the people who died during the terrible leap year that has just ended were from the faction of the poor, both the poor up in arms and the defenseless poor, even the archbishop primate. In other words, unlike Nicaragua, where the Sandinist Front succeeded in bringing together anti-Somizists of all sizes and levels, social tensions in El Salvador have led to an irreconcilable confrontation of classes. This to a great extent explains the radical polarization of this war, its insatiable savageness and the determination of both sides to exterminate each other, which has given rise to incidents so brutal that they are intolerable even on television."

#### Jesus Christ Forgotten

Later on, after touching on a number of salient episodes in Salvadoran history, among them the notorious slaughter of thousands of peasant farmers in 1932 on orders from dictator Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, and on the way in which the grassroots rebellion developed over the years, Garcia Marquez tells how the Christian Democrats are responsible for today's slaughter:

"The feudal lords, for their part, have the support of the United States, as well as very well-equipped armed forces<sup>3</sup>. They rely on gangs of hired murderers to do the dirty work that the government would not dare do, lest its true face be seen. Lastly, they are backed by a faction of the Christian Democrats who have forgotten Christ and seem prepared to not leave a single Christian alive. The current president, Napoleon Duarte, who rather than elected was appointed by the military in a fix so that they could have a civilian screen, belongs to this faction.

"The Christian Democrats have not taken this stand accidentally. On the contrary, it is part of an overall strategy, whose champion in Latin America is the new

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3. The article was published before President James Carter's order to resume military aid and to double the funds allocated by the United States for that purpose.

president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and whose immediate goal is to distort the democratic gains in Central America and the Caribbean under the pretext of countering Cuban influence.

"First because it is consistent with his ideology and second because it is in keeping with his obsession to undo everything that his predecessor, Carlos Andres Perez, did, whom he continues to oppose as president. He has so far succeeded in setting the governments of the Andean Pact against the liberation of El Salvador, except for Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, whose devotion to progress is beyond question. But his masterpiece was getting Napoleon Duarte invited as a legitimate president to the ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death, at the same time that the dictator of Bolivia was not invited, as if he were more dictatorial, more bloodthirsty and less legitimate than the Salvadoran regime's leader. In any case, he could just as well have invited the president of Guatemala, Gen Romeo Lucas, as Napoleon Duarte, because Lucas at least came to power by means of an electoral farce."<sup>4</sup>

#### The Opus Dei's Calvani

At that very moment, Venezuelan film maker Nelson Arrieti was in jail in El Salvador and being tortured by the military. Having arrived there to film local developments for FRG television, Arrieti was kidnaped from the Alameda Hotel on 12 January, and in spite of his demands that the Venezuelan ambassador be informed of his situation, it was thought during the time that he was "detained" that he had been killed, like the American nuns in early December.

But as soon as it was learned where he was and how he had been kidnaped, it became public knowledge in Venezuela that Arrieti had been fingered by none other than the former Venezuelan minister of foreign relations, Aristides Calvani, one of the leading Opus Dei figures in Latin America and the current president of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas (ODCA). Calvani accused Arrieti of being "a liaison of the Salvadoran guerrillas" and of having been the conduit through whom "more than \$150,000 had been delivered to the insurgents."

A scandal erupted in Caracas, and as a group of intellectuals was seeking to secure guarantees for the film maker's life from the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Oswaldo Paez Pumar, the Salvadoran ambassador in Venezuela, Jorge Hasfura, a Christian Democrat, corroborated Calvani's remarks: "Arrieti joined a conspiracy and threatened state security" by having connections "with the head of the guerrilla group called the 28 February People's Liberation Forces, Cayetano Carpio."

It was thanks to the intellectuals' prompt efforts in Caracas that Calvani's accusation did not lead to Arrieti's disappearance. The film maker was freed 6 days later and taken to the airport for deportation. Upon arriving in Caracas, Arrieti termed the statements by apostle of charity Calvani "atrocious" and "eminently police state-like" [policiales]. He added: "He became my accuser even before the official accusers had justified my arrest." The following timetable was given: 1) Arrieti was kidnaped on the night of

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4. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, op. cit.



12 January; 2) On the 14th he was allowed to communicate with the Venezuelan ambassador in El Salvador, after being beaten in a military prison and subjected to interrogation under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs; 3) That same day in Caracas, Calvani "explained" Arrieti's jailing by accusing him of being a guerrilla liaison before the Salvadoran military itself had said a single word about the case; 4) On the 16th the military regime justified Arrieti's arrest by citing the arguments advanced by Calvani; 5) Arrieti was deported from the country on the 17th.

#### An Ominous Role

This is not the first time that Calvani has served as a henchman. Such a striking qualitative decline from his status as the number one leader of Latin American Christian Democrats can be explained only by his disproportionate eagerness to contribute to the genocidal repression in El Salvador. He is a personal friend of Duarte, who lived in Caracas for some 7 years after his deportation from El Salvador in 1972, which was engineered by the same military officers who are now his buddies and who previously mangled one of his hands and smashed his face.

The increasingly frequent statements and actions by official Venezuelan spokesmen in favor of the genocidal Salvadoran regime are fueling an increasingly broad-based Venezuelan opposition movement of solidarity with the people being massacred there, a movement comprising center and leftist forces, including well-known figures from Democratic Action (AD) and the Movement for Socialism (MAS), as well as other political independents, among them writer Miguel Otero Silva.

Well-known splits have already occurred in the Social Christian world with regard to the stand that ought to be taken vis-a-vis the regime whose facade is the right-wing Christian Democrat Duarte. In Italy, Senator Luigi Granelli, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sent a telegram to Senator Mariano Rumor, the president of the World Christian Democratic Union, urging him to meet immediately with the head of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, so that they could together urge the United States to refrain from interfering in El Salvador's affairs. At the same time, Granelli proposed to Rumor that the World Christian Democratic Union and the Socialist International undertake joint action to, among other things, "put an end to the repression and to the ongoing violations of fundamental human rights" and to prevent the United States from bringing about developments "that are at odds with the right of peoples to their self-determination and that could cause the grave conflict to spread throughout Central America."

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CSO: 3010

## PROGRESS REPORTED ON CARICOM REGIONAL FOOD PLAN

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Feb 81 p 15

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana,  
Feb. 11 (CANA):

Agricultural planners from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) have reported progress on the ambitious multi-million dollar Regional Food Plan (RFP) and said the technical work has been completed on all priority sub-sectors identified by the regional heads of government.

According to the planners, in a statement issued by the CARICOM Secretariat here, the next activity would be to identify and implement priority projects on a country basis arising out of the technical studies.

The RFP was envisaged by the CARICOM heads of government as a massive co-ordinated effort to cut the region's high food import bill and improve agricultural output.

The planners, who met here recently, reviewed proposals for progress in implementing the plan with specific respect to sub-sector studies for livestock, fruit and vegetables, oils and fats, cereals and legumes, fisheries and spices.

They have recommended to CARICOM agriculture ministers due to meet in November that the CARICOM Secretariat, in collaboration with other regional institutions, should draw up detailed country programmes, including a list of

priority projects for each country in each of the sub-sectors.

This, they said, would be done "by evaluating the co-ordinated regional agricultural programmes in light of the national priorities and programmes."

They have also recommended the implementation of project proposals related to hatching eggs, the production of breeding animals (sheep, goats and cattle), the Caribbean Veterinary School, the training of middle-level farm managers, the multiplication and distribution of seeds and other propagating material and the bulk purchasing of agricultural inputs.

Further expansion of the two regional grain production projects in Guyana and Belize has also been recommended by the planners.

The Agriculture Ministers are also being asked to take steps to institutionalize the relationship between regional and national organizations in the conduct of sub-sector programming and project identification through to project implementation and evaluation.

The planners said they feel this would ensure a greater degree of co-ordination between the various national and regional agencies and would speed up the process of project implementation.

## ISLAND EDUCATION MINISTERS DISCUSS LDC PROBLEMS

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica,

Feb. 8(CANA):

A two-day meeting of education ministers from the Windward and Leeward Islands ended here over the weekend, with delegates agreeing to establish a working party to examine all aspects of the work of the University of the West Indies (UWI) in the Less Developed Countries (LDC's) of the region.

The meeting - the first of the kind within the LDC's was expected to deal in detail with the role of the University headed by Vice-Chancellor Anton Preston, participated - dealt with issues concerning education within the region.

A communique issued here noted that the ministers and the University officials discussed teacher education, development of national institutions and accreditation, extra-

mural centres and a pool of experts for the LDC's, among other things.

### Ready in April

According to the communique, "the ministers agreed to establish a working party to examine all aspects of the work of the University and the LDC's.

"This report must be available for the next meeting of the University Council in April." He said that University officials and the ministers will hold a special meeting in Barbados by mid-March "to consider in detail a proposal by the ministers for the training of secondary school graduate-teachers through an intensive in-service training programme."

The communique said it was agreed that Antigua should be the next venue for a meeting of Education ministers, to be held at about the same time next year."

CSO: 3025



## VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE IN NICARAGUA

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jan 81 p 7

[Press conference by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti; date and place not given]

[Text] Gustavo Montalban, LA PRENSA: Mr Minister, I noticed that in your speech you pointed out that in accordance with Venezuelan foreign policy, especially towards the developing countries, financing and oil supplies are provided to the countries in the region that give evidence of political stability. Since you have just come from El Salvador, where, as we know, serious developments have been going on, I would like to know under what conditions Venezuela signed the oil supply pact with that country?

Minister Calderon Berti: I would like to clarify what I meant when I spoke before the Nicaraguan Government Junta. I said that the Venezuelan Government has established this program by mutual agreement with the Mexican Government, a program that calls for cooperation with all countries of the region, including El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Barbados. There is no discrimination of any sort against any country. I did point out that this is a clear-cut, concrete way of demonstrating the international solidarity that the government and people of Venezuela feel towards their Latin American brothers, in the specific sphere of international financial cooperation, and that this is one way of helping to improve the economic situation and the economic stability in these countries, and therefore it is a substantial contribution to political stability in Latin America.

I have just come from El Salvador, where I observed a completely normal situation. I toured the city with President Jose Napoleon Duarte and did not see anything abnormal. I think that there is a full-fledged international campaign aimed at destabilizing the Salvadoran Government. You are quite familiar with the position of the Venezuelan Government. We are a country with a democratic government, we believe in freedom and pluralism and we feel that the Salvadoran Government Junta is paving the way for democracy in that country. We are not involved in nor are we interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador or any other Latin American country. The clearest example of Venezuela's stand is that I have come today from El Salvador to Nicaragua and have signed pacts with two more countries; thus, the only thing that the Venezuelan Government wants to do

is contribute to the establishment of democratic governments marked by full-fledged pluralism and that, moreover, are definitely conducive to freedom.

Carlos Cuadamuz, La Voz de Nicaragua: Mr Minister, I would like to know whether current oil prices will be maintained over the life of the agreement signed today or whether the continual price increases are going to be incorporated into the terms of the pact?

Minister Calderon Berti: Specifically to dampen the impact of rising oil prices, a mechanism was worked out that does not entail absolute figures; in other words, an amount is not set. Instead, the pact says that there will be financing for 30 percent of the price of a barrel of oil. In other words, if there is an increase, the financing will automatically increase 30 percent. This is an automatic arrangement to obviate the problem that you are talking about, which used to arise under the previous oil agreements that Venezuela had with five Central American countries, not all the nations in the region. This was a somewhat different arrangement, because a fixed oil price was set, and that's why we had to develop a new, more up-to-date mechanism more in keeping with current circumstances, especially in the wake of the 1979-1980 price boost.

Filadelfo Martinez, ACAN-EFE: Mr Minister, you said before that the Government of Venezuela reaffirmed its support of and solidarity with the peoples of the region. There is some debate in this regard in connection with the way in which Mexican Government solidarity and Venezuelan Government solidarity are expressed in the case of El Salvador. How would you describe Venezuelan solidarity with El Salvador?

Minister Calderon Berti: We have set up this program of solidarity with El Salvador and we feel that what Venezuela is doing with the government of that country is the same thing that Venezuela does with all governments in the area. This is not a discriminatory program, but the Venezuelan Government holds a clear-cut position regarding the Salvadoran Government; that we do not hide. Ours is an extremely clear-cut position. We feel that through the stability of the present Government Junta, El Salvador is paving the way for the establishment of democracy there.

Roberto Gonzalez, Radio Sandino: You mentioned that \$17 million was going to be deposited in the Nicaraguan Central Bank. How many months is this equivalent to in terms of the retroactive financing that has been mentioned?

Minister Calderon Berti: The reports we have from the Venezuelan Investment Fund are that more than \$17 million will be deposited over the next few days and that we will deposit a total of \$27 million during the year that the agreement is in effect. I would also like to emphasize the following, which you have already heard from Commander Daniel Ortega and Minister Carlos Zarruck: just a few days after the National Reconstruction Government Junta was established in Nicaragua, the Venezuelan Government deposited \$20 million here, thus becoming the first country to make a substantial contribution to the Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. Just 3 days after the junta was set up, we deposited \$20 million.

We deposited another \$30 million in September of last year and we are going to be putting in another \$27 million, on top of the additional \$25 million that we deposited in 1980. I think that proportionally speaking and without boasting, Venezuela has been the country that has helped Nicaragua the most in getting its payments into balance and improving its economic situation. And it is a clear-cut fact, as Commander Daniel Ortega acknowledged, that no kind of strings or pledges have been attached to Venezuela's aid to the Nicaraguan Government and people. This is proof of the support and solidarity that the Christian Democratic Government of President Luis Herrera Campins is giving to the Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua.

Mario Diaz, PRENSA LIBRE: Mr Minister, I would like to ask you what other matters, aside from oil, you discussed with the Salvadoran Government.

Minister Calderon Berti: I am friends with President Duarte, have a close relationship with him and have known him for many, many years. We discussed the overall situation in El Salvador. President Duarte feels that the situation has been stabilized and that what has been happening in recent days is very transitory, but also that the world press is waging a campaign, an offensive against the Government of the Republic of El Salvador.

Erwin Sanchez, NEW NICARAGUA AGENCY: Mr Minister, with how many countries so far have you signed agreements similar to the ones being signed today?

Minister Calderon Berti: We have already signed with the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, El Salvador and Nicaragua and over the next few days we will be signing with Costa Rica and the rest of the countries on the list. We did not sign earlier because we too have financial limitations, that is to say, the legal limitations on the Venezuelan Investment Fund, because this is not just a jar that you can put your hand in and take out money. The limitations are that the Venezuelan Investment Fund cannot earmark more than 15 percent of its capital for financial cooperation programs. Naturally, as its capital expands, its potential grows, and, therefore, the program can be implemented.

Unidentified Newsman: Mr Minister, we are concerned about the high cost of oil. As a former president of OPEC with lengthy experience in the oil market, how much do you think oil will cost by the end of 1981?

Minister Calderon Berti: That is something no one knows. I have repeatedly stated in OPEC that as far as we are concerned, the basic consideration right now is not prices (I have said this all over the world) and that we are absolutely convinced that OPEC's role has to change, because when the organization was founded in 1960, the basic problem then was to defend our prices, we felt. Right now you are plagued with the problem of declining coffee prices. In 1960, a barrel of oil cost \$1.85. By 1968, the same barrel of oil cost \$1.52. In other words, over those 8 years the nominal price had declined on us, and the real price was much lower. The creation of OPEC, promoted by that illustrious Venezuelan Dr Perez Alfonzo, came in 1960, but from 1960 to 1970 it did not even succeed in halting the erosion of oil prices. The international oil companies set prices at the time. The transnational corporations paid us the

price they wanted to pay. It has, therefore, been our desire to charge the price that we deserve for this raw material, which is basic to us. On the other hand, however, it is not just the price of oil that is involved, but rather the price of all the raw materials of the developing countries. That's why Venezuela is saying that the basic problem in OPEC right now is not setting oil prices but the need for OPEC to become an instrument of unselfish redress for both its member-states and for all developing countries.

Thus, we have also fostered major international dialogs, such as the North-South dialog, and at this moment in the United Nations, Dr Manuel Perez Guerrero is the president of the Group of 77. Why is Venezuela being accorded this honor? Because Venezuela is in the vanguard of developing country grievances. The best example of this is what we have just done today. I am certain that nowhere else in the world is there a financial cooperation program as advantageous as the one that we are pursuing, along with Mexico, for the benefit of the Central American and Caribbean countries.

Another Newsman: Pardon me for speaking up again. Didn't Cuba ask to partake of this assistance, and aren't other OPEC member countries providing the same type of financing elsewhere in the world?

Minister Calderon Berti: As to whether Cuba has asked to be part of this program, I can tell you that we have not received any request from it. We provide Cuba with 10,000 barrels of oil a day, but the contract is with the Soviet Union, not Cuba, and it is the Soviet Union who pays us. The direct dealings are with the Soviet Government; there are none with the Cuban Government.

As to whether other OPEC countries are pursuing similar programs, I can tell you that we have a multilateral arrangement called the OPEC Fund, to which the countries contribute for cooperation programs. Venezuela, which accounts for 7 percent of total OPEC exports, has historically provided 15 percent of the money in the fund. This fund has made contributions to many international organizations and has even contributed \$10 million to Nicaragua, as well as helping Costa Rica and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), etc. Of the \$10 million that Nicaragua received from OPEC, \$1.5 million came from Venezuela, representing its 15 percent contribution.

Eduardo Estrada, Radio Sandino: Mr Minister, President Lopez Portillo of Mexico and President Ronald Reagan met a short while ago. At their meeting President Lopez Portillo upheld his position of nonintervention in Central American affairs, of respect for the self-determination of nations. How did the Venezuelan Government view this meeting and what do you anticipate from the new U.S. administration?

Minister Calderon Berti: We support President Lopez Portillo's stand because it coincides with Venezuela's. As far as his meeting with President Reagan is concerned, we feel that it is important for the leaders of the world's nations to talk things over. We are waiting to see what happens under the new U.S. administration, but we think that basically there are going to be no substantive changes. We have cordial relations with the U.S. Government and we feel that they will continue to be marked by the same cordiality and dialog.

Many thanks to all of you for having been so courteous as to come and talk with me.

## FURTHER DETAILS ON BARBUDA'S ROLE FROM THRONE SPEECH

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua Monday, (CANAL) — When the twin island state becomes independent in the middle of this year, the new nation will be known as "Antigua-Barbuda." Governor Sir Wilfred Jacobs has announced here.

In his throne speech at the official opening of the second session of parliament, he announced too, that the government will be amending the 1978 Barbuda Local Government Council Act to devolve more powers to the Barbuda Council.

Sir Wilfred said that the amendments will provide additional powers to the Barbudans in the administration of agriculture, forestry, public health, medical and sanitary services, electricity, water and other public utilities, the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads and to raise and collect revenue to meet expenses incurred in executing the functions of the council.

The governor said: "In addition, provisions will be made to facilitate and expedite work between the central government and the Barbuda Council to enlarge the borrowing powers of the council."

He said the council will have the sole authority to hire its own secretary and staff. This was formerly in the hands of the central government.

Sir Wilfred said: "The objective is to preserve the territorial integrity of Antiguans and Barbudans as a whole, while devolving upon the Barbudans greater control of their own affairs."

He said the prospective devolution of more power to the Barbuda Council will make it "the most powerful local council anywhere in the English-speaking Caribbean."

Yet, the Barbudans appear bent on path towards secession.

Eric Burton, the parliamentary representative of the 62-square mile sister island which is seeking secession from Antigua said: "Barbudans have given us the mandate in the 1980 general election to seek a separate future to Antigua."

"We are determined to carry out the wishes of our people and will not be lured into a trap of devolution of more powers," Burton said.

Meanwhile, the council is preparing to hold its annual general elections this week.



## 'NATION' ASSAILS ADAMS FOR MESSAGE TO BURNHAM

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Bridgetown, Thurs. (Cana):

A local newspaper today chided Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams for the congratulatory message he sent Forbes Burnham on the latter's assumption of the executive presidency of Guyana.

The NATION contrasted Mr. Adams attitude to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, with whom he was recently involved in testy verbal exchanges over Mr. Bishop's failure to hold elections in his country.

According to the paper, Mr. Burnham's elections in December was highly suspect, judging from the report of an international observer group. [as published]

## The Goose

It advised the Prime Minister that what was good for the goose, should also apply to the gander.

The content of the message was surprising "since right-thinking people throughout the free world have come to accept that the route taken by Burnham to the title of president was not entirely free of suspicion," the paper said.

"Having previously criticised the Maurice Bishop government of Grenada for failing to hold elections and now being seen to have congratulated Mr. Burnham on his attainment of the presidency after dubiously conducted elections, Mr. Adams opens himself to the criticism that he supports elections whether they are fair or unfair."

## A Reminder

"The NATION reminded that at the recent annual conference of his Labour party, Mr. Adams had restated his party's commitment to periodic elections and remarked that "any government which fails to hold an election is attacking the most fundamental of all concepts which underline the future of close association in the Caribbean."

That might have been an appropriate time, said the editorial, for the Prime Minister to have said also that his party abhorred the rigging of elections.

The paper said it believed that the future security of the Caribbean was no further assured by what was happening in Guyana, than in Grenada.

"In fact, we think that both systems threaten the stable growth of the region.

"We shudder to think of what our Guyanese brothers and sisters might think when they read in their state-owned newspapers that the Barbadian people are behind the machinations of their dear beloved leader, as they are very likely to be told if their record is anything by which they may be judged.

"We are sure tht the vast majority of Barbadians are very concerned about certain trends in Guyana and we fear for the future of that country under the iron rule of its new president and dictator. [as published]

"If this is the era for straight talk in the Caribbean, let us be frank and fair whether we are dealing with the goose or the gander," said the paper, adding: "or let us remain silent, Mr. Prime Minister."

CSO: 3025

## BRIEFS

**NORTH ISLAND DEVELOPMENT**--Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb. 4 (CANA): The Government of Barbados will spend more than \$150m (US) on development projects in the north of the island, according to Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Bernard St. John. Speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. St. John said that the projects will include a holiday village, an industrial park, a cement plant, a housing complex and a fishing complex. "We have a good plan for the north, and it is being implemented at the right time by the right people. The minister told the house that the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has already received two applications from Barbadians who needed factory space. "Government believed that the comprehensive redevelopment of certain areas in Barbados was necessary to prevent a gap developing between the rural areas and the urban and suburban areas," the Deputy Prime Minister said. He described Speightstown--the island's second town--as the shopping centre for the north of the island, and announced that associated developments will take place in the greater Speightstown area. [as published] [Text] [Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 81 p 4]

**TOURIST POLICE UNIT**--The possibility of Barbados setting up a special branch of the Royal Barbados Police Force to deal strictly with crimes related to tourism was aired yesterday. The idea came from Mr. Roger Seymour, president of the Barbados Hotel Association, who said that Monaco, a small state in Europe had such a police force and its members were trained specially to deal with crimes committed against visitors to that state. He said: "Something has to be done very soon in Barbados. The situation is becoming just too much. We are not only having crimes committed against visitors, but it seems as if success in that area is encouraging those involved to commit an increasing number of crimes against Barbadians as well." Mr. Seymour said that what he had in mind was mainly theft and larceny, the incidence of which was causing growing concern. He urged the hotels to do something about improving their own security. "What is needed quite often are security guards of a high calibre, plus a commitment to assist with training in that area." [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Feb 81 p 1]

**TOURISM SLUMP**--Hotels in Barbados have been experiencing varying fortunes in their occupancy levels since last Christmas. A check yesterday showed that some hotels have been running at as low as 60 per cent occupancy at some stages and have had to lay off staff on a rotating basis--one week on, one week off. A number of those showing good occupancy at this time has however expressed some anxiety about low bookings for March, one of the months traditionally regarded as a peak time for bookings. Mr. Roger Seymour, the president of the Barbados Hotel Association, yesterday attributed some of the problems Barbados was presently facing in its tourism



industry to the extremely low growth rate it has experienced up to the end of last year. "The growth rate last year was only one per cent," Mr. Seymour said, "when compared with the same period for 1979." He said that would inevitably cause a number of the hotels on the island to have a reduced occupancy for some time. He said, however, that bearing in mind the world economic situation Barbados had not done too badly, "since we got an increase, however small." [Excerpts] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 2]

SOCIAL SURVEY--A group of sociology students from the University of the West Indies (UWI), under the direction of senior lecturer in Sociology, Dr. Graham Dann, will soon conduct an in-dept island-wide survey among a random sample of Barbadians to gauge attitudes to and various levels of satisfaction in such areas as housing, education, health, leisure, employment and religion. [as published] Those specially chosen to be interviewed are encouraged to co-operate fully in this the first study of its kind in the English-speaking Caribbean. Information collected will be treated anonymously without reference to the individuals concerned. The gathered data should provide a rich source of material for all members of the community, particularly those interested in the objective reality and subjective evaluation of a number of facets of life today in Barbados. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025

## TRANSPORTATION IN RED AMONG GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

Ferry services operated by Government have lost more than a million dollars over the past five years.

And over the same period the Government bus service lost more than \$300,000.

The figures are contained in a breakdown of the operating records of all Government enterprises in the Economic Structure and National Accounts of Bermuda, 1975/76 to 1979/80, made public by Government last week.

But not all Government enterprises had such disappointing records. After making a small loss in 1976/7, the Post Office improved steadily, and recorded a handsome \$756,000 profit in the financial year ending last March.

The only other major money-maker for Government was the hiring out of Public Works Department equipment, which brought in close to half-a-million dollars in the last financial year, and more than \$1.5 million over the five-year period under analysis.

One enterprise succeeded in losing almost as much money as the ferry services. The provision of services to seaborne commerce lost just over \$1 million over five years, with a deficit of \$279,000 recorded last year.

Increased fees for pilotage and port services are due to come into effect from March 1, in order to reduce the substantial deficits.

The figures also indicated that some of Government's present profit earners may prove to be less lucrative in future. For example, the surplus recorded by the Civil Air Terminal has steadily decreased over the past five years from \$249,000 to \$196,000. And the profits taken by the Port Royal Golf Course have dropped from \$148,000 to \$89,000 over the same period.

Government enterprises as a whole do make a profit. In 1975/76, the overall surplus was \$173,000, and this rose to \$833,000 in the last financial year.

## PROCEEDINGS, COMPOSITION, INTERACTION OF '0900 MEETING'

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Ricardo Pedreira]

[Text] Brasilia--Every Monday and Thursday morning at 0900, a select group of gentlemen meets for an hour to discuss and decide practically everything of importance that happens in the country. It is from the now famous 0900 meeting in Planalto Palace that President Joao Figueiredo and his four principal ministers --Golbery do Couto e Silva, Delfim Netto, Danilo Venturini and Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros--direct the federal government machine.

Established during the Castello Branco administration on the basis of War College (ESG) studies, in recent years the meeting has become an institution of the executive. With a minister for each of the areas of government activity defined by the ESG--political, economic, military and psychosocial--the 0900 meeting has furnished the presidents of the revolution with the information with which to make their principal decisions, such as abrogation of mandates, closing of congress, party reform, amnesty, maxi-devaluation of the cruzeiro or dismissal of ministers.

## The Group

Even before President Joao Figueiredo leaves his Torto Farm, the other four participants in the 0900 meeting are already on the fourth floor of Planalto Palace, where their offices are practically adjacent to one another: Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva in the Civilian Household; Minister Delfim Netto in the Planning Secretariat; Gen Danilo Venturini in the Military Household; and Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros in the National Intelligence Service (SNI). The president does not go to Planalto Palace on Fridays, which limits the meeting to the period from Monday to Thursday.

At this daily meeting, each of the ministers has the prerogative of analyzing and presenting suggestions concerning the matters raised for discussion within those four areas of interest established by ESG doctrine. Minister Golbery takes care of politics; Minister Delfim, of the economy; General Venturini, of the military area; and General Medeiros directs the intelligence community, charged with everything that the ESG defines as "psychosocial."

They are the so-called "house ministers" because their offices are in Planalto Palace. Or, as the opposition terms them, "the palace group." With undeniable influence over the president--What minister can simply go down one floor to talk to General Figueiredo?--the participants in the 0900 meeting can be considered members of a nonexistent but actual council of state, above the rest of the cabinet, which many times decides the fate of various members of that cabinet.

Planning Minister Delfim Netto was able to unleash his volleys against former Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter, because among other factors, he occupies a place in the 0900 group. The two did not share the same views regarding the country's economy and the planning minister, supported at the 0900 meeting by Minister Golbery and General Medeiros, convinced the president that the government was losing effectiveness by having a finance minister who disagreed with the economic policy put into practice.

In his defense, Karlos Rischbieter, through the chief of the Civilian Household, submitted to President Figueiredo a pessimistic report on the Brazilian economy, warning about the need for corrections or run the risk of the country becoming mired even more in foreign debt. Delfim Netto, who considered the finance minister's concern exaggerated and counterproductive and who has a seat in the 0900 meeting, ended up by toppling his colleague.

#### The Meeting

The 0900 meeting is held in the president's office on the third floor of Planalto Palace. As soon as General Figueiredo's alcohol-powered Galaxie approaches the palace, the security service is advised and it in turn advises each of the four ministers. General Golbery, who usually comes in early, reaches the president's office without leaving his office. All he has to do is take a private elevator, which is also always used by Minister Delfim Netto, whose office is adjacent to his.

On the president's table are dozens of decrees and bills to be signed, almost all of them brought by Minister Golbery. The president invariably lights up a Parliament cigarette before he goes to the head of the table and invites the ministers to take their seats at the long table, beginning a meeting scheduled for 1 hour but which many times stretches twice that long. To the right of the president are General Golbery and Minister Delfim Netto; to his left are generals Venturini and Medeiros.

The task of presenting all the paper work to the chief executive belongs to the chief of the Civilian Household, to whom the ministers who do not belong to the group submit the decrees and bills pertaining to their areas. Nevertheless, the president frequently waits for the meetings with those ministers to formalize the decisions pertaining to their respective ministries.

A single topic may take up all the time of the 0900 meeting, with the president asking for the opinion of each of the ministers in order to get four different views of the same issue. Once in a while, the president's private secretary, Heltor Ferreira and special advisor Col Paiva Chaves enter the room and join the

group. The two are not formally members of the group but the frequency with which they are consulted is so great that in practice they end up being members of the 0900 meeting.

The 0900 meeting is frequently held in Minister Golbery's office, with the participation of the chief of the Civilian Household himself, the chief of the Military Household, the planning minister and General Octavio Medeiros. Lately, Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has been participating more frequently.

According to one of its participants, at that meeting, the national situation is evaluated from various angles; topics of discussion may range from the balance of payments to the political temperature of the congress. The meeting is of an informal nature and Heitor Ferreira and Col Paiva Chaves have access to it on a contingency basis.

Since it is an absolutely informal and relaxed meeting sometimes jokes are told but the racier ones are not told in the presence of the serious and discreet General Danilo Venturini. At the present time, General Medeiros is very distressed because, being an inveterate smoker, he is being compelled to avoid smoking in order not to set off the allergic head cold that Minister Golbery is suffering from.

In that informal atmosphere, some are called by nicknames. Minister Golbery is called "Mister Gou"; Minister Abi-Ackel is "Doctor Skillful" [Habil]; and Minister Delfim Netto is "Fat" [Gordo]. The government's major decisions are taken at that meeting. The minister of justice may make a contribution when economic problems, are discussed, while Minister Delfim Netto may make a particular observation with regard to a certain political topic.

#### Decisions

It is really a very closed group. "But, it is obvious, they are the summit of the executive; and a summit is a summit," said an important Planalto official putting it in simple terms. President Figueiredo stimulates discussion in that summit but the rule is that, after the decisions are taken, each of the members of the group, even those who were voted down, must work tooth and nail to implement them.

The group is cohesive and uniform but many times differences arise. Actually, they are unlikely to be basic differences but simply the result of different ways of presenting the same point of view. In a general way, it can be said that the group is dominated by the ideas of Minister Golbery, who always seeks to propose long-term solutions, aimed at the medium and long term. His influence has grown in the Figueiredo government. In the Geisel government, there was also a 0900 meeting but the former president did not utilize this team as much as General Figueiredo.

After Minister Golbery, the chief of the SNI is perhaps the member of the group with the greatest influence on the president, always representing a conservative point of view. When President Figueiredo assumed office in the midst of a strike

by 180,000 metal workers, for example every morning General Medeiros advocated the toughening of the government position. Minister Golbery, heeding the appeals of Labor Minister Murilo Macedo, still talked about dialog and negotiation when the SNI chief was calling for Lula's head. On his side was the then Planning Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, who saw in labor's demands another inflationary factor.

At the beginning, the president opted for following the view of the chief of the Civilian Household but he ended up ordering intervention in the unions. It was a decision that also had the support of Minister Golbery, who months later, however, would influence President Figueiredo to retreat and permit the return of Lula and other leaders to their unions. But the strikes resumed and the whole group then decided that Lula should leave once and for all, and that is what happened.

#### Presidential Timber

It is from this closed group that the successor to President Figueiredo may emerge. After all, the last three Brazilian presidents were members of the 0900 group before they became chief executives. Former President Medici was chief of the SNI in the Costa e Silva government; former President Geisel was chief of the Military Household in the Castello Branco government; and President Figueiredo participated in the 0900 meeting during the Geisel government as chief of the SNI.

As can be seen, it is really a very closed group, that has been preserved in recent years. It remains to be seen if the tradition will be repeated. There is no lack of names; of the four ministers who, together with President Figueiredo, comprise the 0900 group, three harbor hopes of reaching the presidency in 1984: generals Octavio de Medeiros and Danilo Venturini and Minister Delfim Netto.

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CSO: 3001



## PCB REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, SUPPORT IN 1982 ELECTION DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--Leaders of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) assert that the party now has 16 deputies in the Federal Chamber, representatives in all the Legislative Assemblies and Municipal Councils in the capitals, as well as councilmen in the principal urban centers in the interior of the country.

Even in the worst years of repression the party never failed to have its parliamentary representatives and, at the present time, it has a larger bloc than legal parties such as the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) (2 deputies), the Workers Party (PT) (6) and the Democratic Labor Party (PDT) (13).

## Strategy

In 1946 when it participated in the elections during its short legal period, the PCB obtained 10 percent of the votes, according to its leaders. The so-called Big Party [partidao] is convinced that it has never lost mayors' and governors' elections in areas considered red, such as Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Natal and the municipalities of Santos, Santo Andre (Sao Paulo) and Jaboatao (Pernambuco).

The communist organizations and their members plan to give their preferential support to the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) until 1982, especially in the states of Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Ceara and Minas Gerais.

The communists regard the PMDB as the broadest party, with more of the characteristics of a front, assembling together liberals and members of the left. As for the Popular Party (PP), although it contains liberals, it has a conservative majority, with whom coexistence with leftists is impossible. The PDT and PT are regarded by the communists as "divisionists" of the left.

The communists of the Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B) also support the PMDB, with a difference, as compared to the PCB: they are restrictive and give their support only to the popular faction, that is, the group within the PMDB that supports the popular unity government advocated by the PC do B.

The Revolutionary Brazilian Communist Party (PCBR) emerged from the political repression with its cadres practically extinct and today its major personality, Apolonio de Carvalho, is in the Workers Party, being a member of its National Executive Committee.

The other communist organizations, such as the Revolutionary Armed Vanguard (VAR) - Palmares, the Revolutionary Popular Vanguard (VPR) of Captain Carlos Lamarca, and the National Liberation Alliance (ALN) of Carlos Marighela, practically no longer exist as organized groups. Its remnants are integrated today in the 8 October Revolutionary Movement (MR-8), the particular designation that the ALN gave itself in Rio de Janeiro.

#### Differences

Although its specific support goes to the PMDB, nevertheless, the PCB, through its Central Committee, supports the formation of an opposition democratic front. In the meantime, the former secretary general, Luis Carlos Prestes, supports a front composed exclusively of parties and movements of the left and excludes the PTB and PP. That is one of the main reasons for his differences with the rest of the party leadership.

The PCB headed by Giocondo Dias will continue until 1982 favoring a very broad opposition front that will become stronger as the crisis of the regime intensifies. The PCB wants that front to be broadened and he accepts in it all who dissent with the government.

#### Rio Rank and File Prefer Saturnino

Convinced that they will not succeed in legalizing their own party by the time of the 1982 direct elections, the Rio de Janeiro communists, formerly concentrated only in the PMDB, have decided to broaden their participation in the current party picture: some have already joined the PDT and others are trying to enter the PT, through negotiations that are underway, for the time being between one top leadership and the other.

The movement of forces is justified by the need to occupy actual political space and, at the same time, it reflects the disagreement among the communists themselves, divided basically into three groups: the so-called Euros, the Prestes forces and the MR-8. All of them support Senator Roberto Saturnino, the PMDB candidate for the governorship of the state but they differ with regard to the alternatives: between Deputy Miro Teixeira (PP) and former Governor Leonel Brizola (PDT).

#### Groups

The Euros, supporters of the line of the present secretary general of the PCB, Giocondo Dias, stake their bets on Roberto Saturnino and a little on Deputy Miro Teixeira. The Prestes forces, under the leadership of Luis Carlos Prestes, also support the PMDB candidate but they admit former Governor Leonel Brizola as a second possibility. The members of the MR-8, completely committed to the PMDB, adhere to Saturnino's candidacy.



At least 6 months ago, all three communist tendencies recommended that their rank and file help the PMDB, which they regarded as the party up to that time most identified with the opposition label and the successor to the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB). They were welcomed without any problem by the regional leadership, in which the moderate politicians, beginning with Senator Nelson Carneiro, are widely dominant. Both the Prestes forces and Euros stressed that the PMDB would be a provisional party label, in view of the impossibility of legalizing the PCG. The members of the so-called MR-8, unlike the other communist groups, do not consider the PMDB a contingency party label, an idea that has worried the moderate opposition members.

#### New Facts

In recent months, the movement of forces by the communists has undergone changes for various reasons, the principal one being the disagreements among the communists themselves. PMDB politicians interpret the decision of the Prestes forces to seek new party labels as a reaction to the dominance of the Euros within the party headed in Rio by Senator Nelson Carneiro.

According to party congressmen, the Euros represent 20 percent, at the most, within the Rio PMDB, while the Prestes forces and the MR-8 together represent another 10 percent. The Euros are more in tune with the liberal tendencies. After a few skirmishes, the MR-8 resolved to adopt a position less offensive to the liberal majority and it is believed that the group today assumes a more independent position with reference to the Euros as well as to the Prestes forces, their allies. The Prestes forces, in the minority even to exercise influence in the PMDB, reportedly decided to increase their representation by occupying positions in other parties, notwithstanding the fact that there has not been a definition of the election rules for 1982, which may ban coalitions.

#### Negotiations

External factors also contributed to the new tactic of the Prestes forces, such as the personal initiative of some PDT leaders, who sought out Luis Carlos Prestes. The president of the PDT, Leonel Brizola, is avowedly anticommunist and his closest comrades recall the attitude he assumed in 1956 in Porto Alegre during the campaign for the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul. In the midst of a rally, he rejected the support of the communists and tore up a telegram from Luis Carlos Prestes. Nevertheless, the communists supported him because he was the most popular candidate and with the most progressive social ideas.

Last year, in the headquarters of the Brazilian Press Association (ABI) in Rio, when he launched a national campaign for party membership, the PDT president, surprising many people, announced that he would not accept double party membership except that of the communists in view of the impossibility of legalizing the PCB. From that time on, in strictly personal contacts, PDT members have offered Luis Carlos Prestes a place in the party.

## Antagonism

At that time, the reception was not good because Leonel Brizola and his group had just suffered a serious defeat in the Electoral Superior Court, where they lost the PTB label to former Deputy Ivete Vargas. But with time, according to its members, the PDT began to demonstrate that it could grow in Rio. In addition, purged of the Laborites who followed the leadership of Ivete Vargas and later, of former President Janio Quadros, the PDT gradually began to be seen as an opposition party on the level of the PMDB itself.

The adherence of Adao Pereira Nunes, a communist and former Laborite deputy for the old state of Rio, was received with enthusiasm by PDT leaders who, in their contacts with communist sectors, had to face internal reaction by former members of armed movements. PCB dissidents, who are afraid of being engulfed by the party comrades. Adao Nunes is supposedly as far removed from the Prestes forces as from the Euros.

## Lula's PT

The negotiations between the Prestes forces and the PT began less than a month ago and are kept secret. Emissaries of Luis Carlos Prestes sought out representatives of the PT to find out if there was a place available in the party. PT leaders responded in a preliminary way that the doors are open because the party, like the PMDB and PDT, does not impose any ideological restriction. As a matter of fact, the reaction of the PT is explained by congressmen from the various parties as inevitable in the present phase of party organization: all the parties want and need to grow or risk being too small for the 1982 struggle. It would be an unpardonable luxury to refuse new cadres.

The rapprochement of the Prestes forces with the PT, still in an initial stage, broke down a strong antagonism, because formerly the Workers Party was regarded as a divisionist of the so-called democratic forces that should be concentrated in the PMDB. Furthermore, the communists consider that because it has organizations connected with the Church, the PT is necessarily anticommunist in nature--like the government--and, therefore, is essentially more an enemy than an ally.

## Positions

According to PMDB members, the tactic of the Euros, of expanding their fronts toward the PP, is a way of increasing their election prospects. The PMDB, with a bloc of 10 federal and six state deputies is engaged in a very bitter internal fight for the elective offices in 1982. It is estimated that the number of federal deputies will be maintained, with the majority of the incumbents returning, and that the number of state deputies will be tripled. The hope of the MR-8--a group that admits armed struggle for social transformation--is to elect four federal deputies. Places are tight for all of them.

The Prestes forces, admittedly in the minority among the communists, do not agree to support Deputy Miro Teixeira for governor and condemn the Euros for approaching them. With new places in the PT and PDT--which expects to elect 10 to 12 federal

deputies and 18 to 20 state deputies in Rio--the forces led by Luis Carlos Prestes will raise their electoral ante in the opposition front of 1982, for the state governorship as well as for the future accounting within the PCB itself.

#### Minas Communists Still Seeking a Strategy

Belo Horizonte--Spread out in small groups and without a regional leadership, the Minas communists do not yet have a defined strategy for the 1982 elections, asserts communist member Evaristo Garcia, 64 years old, arrested 23 times and presently an aide to a state deputy.

The communists in Minas declare that they will succeed in electing at least two state deputies and one federal deputy. However their strategy sometimes fails because in each election, they usually transfer their support to a new candidate, trying to increase their representation. For that reason, they end up electing fewer candidates than expected.

The only active group connected with the PCB in the state is the MR-8, "which does not have more than 20 members," according to a party leader, and receives support from the newspaper HORA DO POVO. The majority of the young people who sympathize with armed struggle and have infiltrated the PMDB are university students.

#### Simon Will Have Support in the South Even Though He Does Not Want It

Porto Alegre--In the event that the perception that the PMDB is the most significant opposition force in the country persists until 1982, Senator Pedro Simon, despite the reservations about his anticommunism and for lack of any alternatives, will be the preferred candidate of the Rio Grande do Sul sector of the Communist Party in the direct elections for state governor, thus, assuring him the presumed 50,000 votes of the communists in Rio Grande do Sul.

In a more sensitive situation, the Marxist groups that are active in the PDT (the remnants of the VPR, VAR-Palmares, MR-8, dissidents of the PC do B and secondary echelons that support the directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party or the dissident forces led by Luis Carlos Prestes), are dubious about the ideological consistency of the candidates to the state governorship--deputies Alceu Collares, Getulio Dias and former PTB Deputy Wilson Vargas--are engaged in a preselection controversy to determine which one merits the support of those factions. But they do not exclude the possibility of ending up by channeling their forces in behalf of candidacy of Pedro Simon.

#### Doubts

Despite the fact that up to now the communists of Rio Grande do Sul have not determined which candidates are to be supported in the 1982 elections, everything indicates that Senator Pedro Simon will be named as the preferred candidate of the members or sympathizers of the left. There are serious differences about his positions, regarded as excessively liberal but, on the other hand, from the viewpoint of popular representation, he appears to be the only viable opposition alternative in Rio Grande do Sul.

Reinforcing that commitment, is the national proposal--delineated since Luis Carlos Prestes' return to this country and endorsed even by the present members of the Central Committee--to campaign for the PMDB. As he has been reiterating in successive interviews, Luis Carlos Prestes considers the PMDB "the only opposition that is significant and that has the support of the masses."

Quite distrustful of the government's real intentions regarding the restoration of the multiparty system, the dissidents of the Communist Party Central Committee says that they will trust the political opening only when the remnants of the authoritarianism of the military regime, which are preserved today in the national security law, have been eliminated.

More confident, however, the Rio Grande do Sul representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party believe in President Joao Figueiredo's good intentions, although they doubt his position to cope with the more radical sectors of the armed forces, supposedly reluctant about implementing the process of restoration of national democracy.

#### Sympathies

Apparently, the traditional communists of Rio Grande do Sul do not yet have a program of action on the electoral level for the legislative branch. In principle, none of the incumbent Rio Grande do Sul federal or state deputies will get the support of the Communist Party for reelection. Not even Federal Deputy Eloar Guazzelli (PMDB), elected in 1978 despite its reluctance to accept the candidacy imposed by the Central Committee, will be nominated for another term in the Federal Chamber.

One exception, still in the area of hypothesis, perhaps will be support for the reelection of State Deputy Jose Alberto Fogaca, the person who received the largest number of votes in the last state elections in 1978--60,059--even though the Communist Party had not favored him with its votes. Although there has been no confirmation from either side, it is known that tentative attempts at rapprochement have been taking place since the end of last year.

The communists' sympathy for Jose Alberto Fogaca is justified by his constant militant speeches from the floor of the Assembly and the results of the work of popular organization related to neighborhood associations that he has been carrying out in the areas surrounding the Rio Grande do Sul capital. Also taken into account is his charismatic image among the clientele of the college preparatory and university courses, which he teaches.

After the disappointing campaigns by the Communist Party in 1978 for the candidacies of sociologist Andre Foster, Fernando do Canto and Jose Mario Sartori, all from the then MDB and who did not get the 20,000 votes necessary for election (they received between 17 and 18,000), the communists in 1982 will probably not gamble on candidates without election chances, preferring someone with a guaranteed vote potential.



## Other Factions

Practically all existing Marxist factions are distributed among the various cadres of the Rio Grande do Sul opposition. For example, while the two factions of the Communist Party (the moderates of the Central Committee and the more radical Prestes forces) congregate in the PMDB together with the remnants of the MR-8 and VAR-Palmares groups, the PDT has former members of the VPR in its ranks. As a matter of fact, only the Trotskyites and the dissidents of the Central Committee of the Communist Party do not belong to the PDT.

Basically, the work of the Marxist groups that have joined the parties consists in mobilizing forces among the student movement and sector organizations; they are also engaged in organizing the popular rank and file.

On the other hand, the PT harbors all the Marxist fronts and it recently accepted the integration of the Trotskyites in its cadres; up to then they had been ostracized by all the opposition parties. Grouped under the label of Libelu (Liberdade e Luta) [Freedom and Struggle], the Trotskyites had a long and stormy "love affair" with the PT until they reached the present coexistence. Criticized as being insignificant and too radical, they tried many times, unsuccessfully, to intervene in rallies, mass mobilizations and strikes organized by the PT nucleus; always being rejected. In the meantime, they overcame their ideological reservations with persistence and today they coexist in the PT.

However, these groups will basically support the reelection candidacies of deputies to whom they are already connected as voluntary or professional advisers. However, beyond applied physical activity and an indefatigable effort in election tasks, they have little to offer unlike the traditional communists who discreetly offer substantial funds which are always welcome in the costly election campaigns.

## Freire and Arraes Have the Support of Pernambuco

Recife--The Pernambuco PCB supports the candidacy of Senator Marcos Freire for the governorship of the state in 1982, while the PC do B prefers Miguel Arraes. At the regional convention of the PMDB, a party in which the most communists have congregated, the members of the PC do B were accused of disturbing the session by unfurling a banner with the slogan: "Arraes, Popular Opposition in '82."

In Pernambuco, the communists are in the PMDB and the PT, divided in the following fashion: the PCB--both the Prestes dissidents and the supporters of the present secretary of the Central Committee--and the PC do B are in the PMDB: the Revolutionary Communist Party (PCR) and the PCBR are in the PT. Even though they are in the minority, they head various sectors in the PMDB, the president of which, Jarbas Vasconcelos, always points out: "When they seek out the PMDB, I make it clear that the party is now owned by anyone and each one represents whatever strength he has."

The communists have an election strength in Pernambuco estimated at between 7 and 10 percent.

In 1978, they succeeded in electing Federal Deputy Roberto Freire and the State Deputy Hugo Martins. Unlike the other groups that are active in the PMDB and in the PT, the members of the PCB allege that they are carrying out their own policies with a view to the legalization of their party. They assert that their mobilizing capability interests the opposition parties, even those the government terms "trustworthy."

Deputy Thales Ramalho, PP leader in the Chamber believes that the greatest electoral manipulation by the government would be to legalize the PCB, because it would further divide the Pernambuco opposition, which is united around the PMDB. In their national strategy, the communists are seeking to occupy all the available places, if possible presenting candidates for the Federal Chamber and the assemblies.

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## 'JORNAL' VIEWS RECONSIDERATION OF NEUTRON BOMB BY U.S.

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Feb 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Still the Facts"]

[Text] In announcing the reexamination of the production of the neutron bomb, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is only practicing the "return to the facts" which seems to be the leit-motiv of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy.

The neutron bomb is a small nuclear warhead to be put in guided missiles or in artillery shells. It produces twice the radiation of a conventional nuclear weapon but it has less than one-tenth of the explosive power of an atomic bomb and of the capacity of that bomb to spread radioactive fall out. Tanks and other armored vehicles can be neutralized by a neutron bomb, while anyone 1.5 kilometers from the explosion will be safe. Though not very valuable as an attack weapon, the neutron bomb would be one way of eliminating NATO's present disadvantages vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact.

The way that possibility was eliminated represents one of the greatest recent successes of Soviet diplomacy--and an extraordinary example of the Carter administration's indecision.

As soon as it was announced that the United States was thinking of building the bomb with the European setting in view, Moscow began its verbal barrage, declaring, with admirable innocence, that the neutron bomb was not compatible with the human rights campaign. PRAVDA associated the bomb with a "new and very dangerous round in the arms race," and added that the plan would create difficulties for the SALT talks, then underway. From the East also came the suggestion that the new weapon was the "capitalist bomb," that killed people and preserved property.

When the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate approved the plan to build the bomb, the Kremlin went ahead, declaring that the U.S. Congress was giving in to the Pentagon. Other studies were ready at that time indicating that the neutron bomb would permit the United States to reduce its tactical atomic weapons in Europe. If the bomb were not built, and in case of an attack by the Warsaw Pact, there would remain two alternatives for Washington: give in to the advance of very superior forces or retaliate massively, risking nuclear holocaust.

Entangled in its own indecision, the Carter administration practically transferred the decision on the bomb to NATO--based on the reasoning that, after all, the bomb was useful only in the context of NATO.

Moscow then began to pressure Europe. Leonid Brezhnev sent personal letters to the principal capitals on the continent. Before that, Carter had addressed himself to leaders such as Callaghan and Schmidt. Schmidt's opinion was that Washington should have already built the bomb on its own account. However, like his British colleague, he did not abstain from exercising pressure on his party rank and file so that the plan would find support in German political circles.

Then came Jimmy Carter's last and extraordinary stroke: the United States decided to delay the decision on the bomb, which would be built only in case the Soviet Union showed a disposition to increase its arsenal. Brezhnev responded with a statement in which no one failed to see a shrewd irony: Moscow pledged not to build "its" neutron bomb. NATO would retain its basic inferiority vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact. Helmut Schmidt definitely lost hope in the political sense of the American president. Two years later, it was learned that France already had its own neutron bomb.

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## INFLATION 6.6 PERCENT IN JANUARY, 110.9 PERCENT IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 7-9 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The rate of inflation during January was 6.6 percent, as reported Friday by the Getulio Vargas Foundation [FGV]. The rate determined for the first month of this year is higher than that reported in January of last year--6.2 percent--as the increase for the 12 months of 1980 was 110.2 percent. The Consumer Price Index continued to rise during January 1981--8.4 percent, compared to 8.2 percent the previous month.

The Getulio Vargas Foundation, in the official text it distributed with the indices, analyzes that "this result, although it denotes inflationary pressure, compares favorably with the previous months because for 2 consecutive months the Wholesale Price Index (IPA), the broadest component of the inflation rate, is reflecting a smaller increase than that reflected by the Consumer Price Index." If this trend continues in coming months the foundation believes a future drop can be predicted in the rate of consumer price increases, as the behavior of the IPA precedes that of the Consumer Price Index.

## Causes

The higher Consumer Price Index in January can be explained, according to the FGV, by the increased costs of public services (13.4 percent) and food (11.1 percent), which together exert considerable pressure on the overall index, as they account for no less than 73.5 percent of the recorded rate. "Most certainly," the foundation asserts, "the public-services component absorbs rate increases in many cases resulting from the constant increases in prices of various forms of energy. In regard to food, which is the component always watched closely by the public, one may point out, within the increase reported, the high prices for black beans and various vegetables."

## IPA

The increase of 6.1 percent in the IPA has as its major sources of upward pressure the sector of machinery and equipment for agricultural production. In the composition of the index, beef accounts for 7 percent of the percentage recorded and oranges, corn, manioc and soybeans together account for 13.9 percent. Price increases for cigarettes influenced 3.9 percent of the index and petroleum and gasoline together account for the same percentage. The remaining 70 percent of the index's composition reflects, according to the FGV, increases spread over a wide

range of products. With the index reported Friday, the inflation rate in the last 12 months was 110.9 percent.

(2) Discriminação	(1) Índice Geral de Preços		(4) Variação percentual	
	(3) Nº Índice de Janeiro (1977=100)	(5) Janeiro	(6) Últimos 12 meses	
(7) Disponibilidade Interna (col 2)	634.0	6.6	110.9	
(8) Oferta global (col 1)	623.6	6.6	109.3	
(9) Fonte: Centro de Estatística Econômica - IBRE/FGV				

(2) Discriminação	(10) Índice de Preços ao Consumidor na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro		(6) Últimos 12 meses	
	(3) Nº Índice de Janeiro (1977=100)	(5) Janeiro	(4) Var. (%)	(11) Var. (%)
(12) Geral	563.6	8.4	100.0	92.9
(13) Alimentação	630.4	11.1	98.8	99.9
(14) Vestuário	323.6	8.4	1.0	67.8
(15) Habitação	390.2	8.2	5.3	66.1
(16) Artigos de Especificação	472.8	8.2	3.7	91.9
(17) Assal. Saúde e Higiene	503.3	5.0	1.5	88.8
(18) Serviços Pessoais	592.6	6.4	13.8	97.3
(19) Serviços Públicos	700.7	12.4	18.5	106.9
(9) Fonte: Centro de Estatística Econômica - IBRE/FGV				

(2) Discriminação	(20) Índice de Preços por Atacado		(6) Últimos 12 meses	
	(3) Nº Índice de Janeiro (1977=100)	(5) Janeiro	(4) Var. (%)	(11) Var. (%)
(21) Disponibilidade Interna				
(12) Geral	679.8	6.1	100.0	119.0
(13) Alimentação	765.2	4.7	31.0	123.0
(22) Matérias-Primas (N.A.)	385.4	5.8	17.3	110.7
(23) Mat. de Construção	788.4	6.1	7.7	138.8
(24) Oferta Global	663.9	6.1	100.0	116.6
(25) Geral	725.5	4.0	30.0	127.0
(26) Produtos Agrícolas				
(12) Geral	679.8	6.1	100.0	119.0
(13) Alimentação	765.2	4.7	31.0	123.0
(22) Matérias-Primas (N.A.)	385.4	5.8	17.3	110.7
(23) Mat. de Construção	788.4	6.1	7.7	138.8
(24) Oferta Global	663.9	6.1	100.0	116.6
(25) Geral	725.5	4.0	30.0	127.4
(26) Produtos Industriais	634.2	7.1	80.0	111.7
(27) Metalurgia	503.4	4.9	7.1	98.7
(28) Químicos	754.7	4.6	10.5	131.1
(9) Fonte: Centro de Estatística Econômica - IBRE/FGV				

(2) Discriminação	(29) Índice de Custo de Construção na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro		(6) Últimos 12 meses	
	(3) Nº Índice de Janeiro (1977=100)	(5) Janeiro	(4) Var. (%)	(11) Var. (%)
(12) Geral	570.2	4.5	100.0	112.6
(30) Mão-de-Obra	468.5	0.8	7.3	89.3
(23) Mat. de Construção	660.7	7.0	92.8	130.6
(9) Fonte: Centro de Estatística Econômica - IBRE/FGV				

Key:

1. General Price Index
2. Description
3. Numerical Index for January
4. Percentage Change
5. January
6. Last 12 Months
7. Domestic Supply (column 2)
8. Aggregate Supply (column 1)
9. Source: Center for Economic Statistics--IBRE [Brazilian Institute of Economics]/FGV
10. Consumer Price Index in the City of Rio de Janeiro
11. Weight
12. Total
13. Food
14. Apparel
15. Housing
16. Household Articles
17. Health Care and Hygiene
18. Personal Services
19. Public Services
20. Wholesale Price Index
21. Domestic Supply
22. Raw Materials (nonagricultural)
23. Construction Materials
24. Aggregate Supply
25. Agricultural Products
26. Industrial Products
27. Metallurgy
28. Chemicals
29. Construction Cost Index in the City of Rio de Janeiro
30. Labor

## INDUSTRIALIZED PRODUCTS PROVIDE 60 PERCENT OF 1980 EXPORT REVENUE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Feb 81 p 32

[Text] Industrialized products contributed nearly 60 percent of exchange receipts generated by Brazilian exports in 1980, according to a statistical survey reported yesterday by the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department (CACEX).

By product, coffee retained leadership of the nation's foreign sales, with a value of about \$2.8 billion, of which \$2.5 billion was for coffee beans and about \$300 million for soluble coffee.

Among manufactured goods, automobiles, buses and parts, covered by the item "transportation material," were clearly in the lead, with \$1.5 billion, an increase of 38.23 percent over 1979.

Machinery, boilers, apparatus and mechanical instruments likewise had a significant share of Brazilian foreign sales, generating revenues of almost \$1 billion, or 33 percent more than in the previous year.

In the commodity sector, the soybean complex had a respectable showing, with income of \$1.862 million from soybeans and soybean meal, about \$400 million from crude soybean oil and \$22 million from refined soybean oil.

Iron ore contributed \$1.556 billion, an increase of 21 percent over 1979, with shipments of 78.9 million tons at an average price per ton of \$19.72, up 15.73 percent from 1979.

Sugar was the export star of the year, with a 152.8 percent increase in value for raw cane sugar (\$624.5 million compared to \$247 million), and with \$294.4 million more for crystal sugar (\$317.4 million compared to \$23 million) and refined sugar, with an increase of 268 percent, jumping from \$93.8 million to \$345.9 million.

Altogether, exports brought in \$20.1 billion, compared to \$15.2 billion in 1979, or a 32 percent increase. The share of commodities was \$8.4 billion--or 29 percent more--and industrialized goods \$11.4 billion, showing an increase of 33.42 percent.

Major Brazilian Export Products (in thousands of dollars FOB)

	1968	1979
	US\$ 1,000 mil	US\$ 1,000 mil
(1) TOTAL GERAL	30.182.489	18.344.377
(2) Café em grão	2.486.088	1.917.418
(3) Minério de ferro	1.386.700	1.307.460
(4) Material de transporte	1.512.387	1.894.893
(5) Fecula e torta de soja	1.449.013	1.136.923
(6) Caldeiras, máquinas, apar. e instrum. mec.	945.101	711.410
(7) Açúcar demerara	634.500	347.084
(8) Máquinas e apar. elétricas	436.843	344.432
(9) Óleo de soja em bruto	398.276	326.798
(10) Soja em grão	393.930	179.306
(11) Calçados	387.966	351.408
(12) Produtos siderúrgicos manufaturados	383.953	308.946
(13) Pasta para fabricação de papel	364.316	181.308
(14) Açúcar refinado	345.909	93.632
(15) Suco de laranja	338.717	381.432
(16) Açúcar cristal	317.398	22.972
(17) Cacau em amêndoas	291.688	486.873
(18) Café industrializado	286.866	408.588
(19) Fumo em folhas	284.364	384.329
(20) Máquinas e aparelhos p/ escritório	266.257	153.716
(21) Chapas de ferro, aço ou aço-liga	240.756	137.308
(22) Demais produtos	6.680.365	3.288.222
(23) Fonte: Cacex/Banco do Brasil		

Key:

1. Grand total
2. Coffee beans
3. Iron ore
4. Transportation material
5. Soybean meal
6. Boilers, machines, apparatus and mechanical instruments
7. Raw cane sugar
8. Electrical machinery and apparatus
9. Crude soybean oil
10. Soybeans
11. Shoes
12. Manufactured products of iron and steel
13. Papermaking pulp
14. Refined sugar
15. Orange juice
16. Crystal sugar
17. Cocoa beans
18. Instant coffee
19. Leaf Tobacco
20. Office machines and apparatus
21. Iron, steel or steel-alloy plate
22. Other products
23. Source: CACEX/ Bank of Brazil

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## IBGE REPORTS 7.78 PERCENT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE FOR 1980

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Rio correspondent Belisa Contino]

[Text] Brazilian industrial production increased 7.78 percent last year. The increase for manufacturing industry was 7.64 percent, excluding minerals extraction, which for several months had record production increases but had a significant reduction in its growth rate during the year. The data were released yesterday by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics].

The rate of increase was not surprising, as a production increase of this extent was expected despite the restraints on credit and investment occurring during 1980. The last quarter of the year, however, was exceptionally poor: of the 21 manufacturing sectors and segments monitored by the IBGE, only two--apparel (increase of 2.73 percent) and beverages (15.99 percent)--did not show actual production declines relative to the previous quarter. All the others had falling indicators and it should be stressed that the apparel sector had been having much higher rates of increase (11.79 percent in the second quarter and 12.39 percent in the third) and the performance of the beverage sector is influenced by seasonal factors.

The sector with the highest growth rate in 1980 was machinery (15.50 percent), which also has in its favor the fact that this rate of December results from an constantly rising trend since the beginning of the year (in the 12 months ending 31 January 1980, the sector grew 7.56 percent). Other sectors with high and gradually rising growth rates during the year were metalworking (12.09 percent through December), pharmaceuticals (13.52 percent) and plastic products (12.55 percent). Other sectors that, although above average for all industry, have had a declining rate of increase are: minerals extraction (19.22 percent peak in the latest 12 months through September and 12.64 percent growth through December); paper and paperboard (which began with an increase of 11.05 percent in the 12 months through January and ended with 8.65 percent through December); and perfume, soap and candles (12.59 percent through January and 9.39 percent through December).

The greatest weight within the 7.64 percent growth of manufacturing industry was that of intermediate goods (responsible for 4.30 percentage points), followed by nondurable consumer goods (1.84 percentage points), durable consumer goods (0.88 percentage points) and capital goods (0.62 percentage points). But within the structure of the Brazilian economy, these weights in the aggregate indicator do not reflect the growth rates of each category: durable consumer goods increased the most in the year, with 10.69 percent; intermediate goods ended the year with 8.34 percent; nondurable consumer goods, 5.22 percent; and capital goods, 6.58 percent.



## Employment, Wages and Prices

The IBGE also reported yesterday on research about employment, average wages and nominal value of industrial production through last November. Employment was 3.41 percent greater in the latest 12 months through November than in the corresponding period 1 year ago and showed a gradual increase throughout the year, as in the latest 12 months through January it increased 2.84 percent in relation to the same previous period.

The average nominal wage of persons employed in production in the latest 12 months through November increased 89.02 percent over the corresponding previous period, more than the increase in the cost of living (87 percent, according to the FGV [Getulio Vargas Foundation], for the same period).

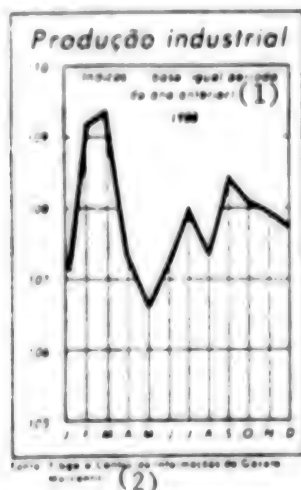
Growth of the nominal value of production (quantity times prices) shows an increase of 106.94 percent, which represents negative real growth compared to the IPA [Wholesale Price Index] (25.8 percent in the same period, according to the FGV) and the IGP [General Price Index] (113 percent, domestic supplies, FGV, same period).

### Rio de Janeiro

Growth of industrial production in Rio de Janeiro of only 3.93 percent in 1980, considerably below the national average and, regionally, greater only than that of the Northeast, did not worry the president of the Rio de Janeiro Federation of Industries [FIRJAN], Artur Joao Donato: "This only indicates," he said, "that our larger projects are not yet matured, which leads to an expectation of significantly greater growth this year." With this view of Rio de Janeiro industrial performance, Donato expressed optimism, expecting, in fact, to receive notice of approval by the CDI [Industrial Development Council] for the project to manufacture Volkswagen motor-cycles in the state during the visit tomorrow of Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna to FIRJAN headquarters.

According to data released yesterday by the IBGE, only the Northeast region, with 2.60 percent, and Pernambuco, with 3.36 percent, had industrial production growth less than that of Rio de Janeiro (3.93 percent from January to December 1980).

### Industrial Production



#### Key:

1. Indices: Same period of the previous year
2. Source: FIBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Foundation] and GAZETA MERCANTIL Information Center

## MACEDO NAMES GOVERNING BOARDS OF ABC UNIONS; REACTION

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Feb 81 p 26

[Text] Brasilia--Labor Minister Murilo Macedo yesterday announced the composition of the governing boards that will manage the metalworkers unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Santo Andre, beginning next Monday. Within a maximum period of 180 days, these boards will call elections for new directorates. Each board is comprised of five members and their main task will be to negotiate the next wage agreement, the base-date of which is 1 April.

Murilo Macedo has also ordered another 174 employer associations and labor unions that are in an irregular situation to normalize their associative status. Of that number, 26 have already called elections. The minister gave another 57 a period of up to 180 days to hold elections and, finally, another 91 organizations that are presently without leaders have a period of 1 year to normalize the situation or risk dissolution.

"With these measures, we are clearing the table, demonstrating that our ministry is not interventionist," declared Murilo Macedo, adding that his ministry is seeking to participate in "this stage of liberalization that the country is going through, with specific and possible measures within the context of our situation."

After indirectly criticizing those who, in his opinion, present unrealistic proposals for the union movement, the minister said that "although he is a liberal," if he is forced to do so, he may intervene in union organizations again if the law is ignored. "Some legislation provides fines for organizations or leaders who violate the law," he continued. "Ours provides for intervention, and I will intervene if the law is violated."

## No Amnesty for Lula

Murilo Macdeo discounted any possibility that Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula," and the other directors ousted might be amnestied. "I never considered amnesty and I am not considering it," he emphasized. "That did not enter my mind because I already granted him amnesty once (referring to Lula) when he violated the law, without any result."



The minister said he hoped that the governing boards will be better received by the workers than the interventors and he expressed skepticism about the possibility of another strike this year.

"The strike may occur," he said, "but it does not make sense when the two sides are interested in negotiating a good agreement, as is now the case. Suffice it to look at the negotiations with the metalworkers of Greater Sao Paulo, the largest union in Latin America."

On being asked if Lula had been consulted on the appointment of the board, the minister said emphatically, "No. Lula is dealt with in another department: the political. So far, I have not talked about the Social Democratic Party (PDS), the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) or any other political party. I have only talked about unionism, and Lula is a politician, he is not a union leader." He also did not want to comment on Lula's being charged under the national security law, alleging that "the matter does not belong in my area."

#### Composition of the Boards

The governing board of the Sao Bernardo Metalworkers Union is headed by Afonso Monteiro da Cruz, former president of the union during the 1965-69 period and an employee of the Scania Vabis. It is also comprised of the 1980 Brastemp 'model worker,' Antonio Fernandes Martins; the former vice president of the union during the 1967-69 period, Joao Justino de Oliveira, presently working for Ford; and the retired metalworkers Jose Ferreira de Souza and Honorio Mauricio do Nascimento, who were also directors of the organization.

Antonio Morales, the Pirelli representative in the negotiating committee during the 1978-79 period, was named president of the Santo Andre union. Also named to the board were the Pirelli workers Helio Escarassate and Antonio Rodrigues Nones, Molins employee Euripedes Jose Magalhaes and retired employee Vicente Bevilacqua.

According to the labor minister, the Volkswagen factory shop steward, Claudio Tofarello, was invited to be a member of the Sao Bernardo board and accepted but later, when it was learned that he was not a union man, he thought it best not to include him in the governing board. Apart from Tofarello, no other shop steward from the Volkswagen factory was invited to become a member of the board.

#### Other Unions

The labor minister yesterday also distributed the list of unions that will have 180 days to hold elections for their directorates and another list of those that have a period of 1 year to normalize their operation.

In Sao Paulo, the following is the list of those that have 180 days to hold elections: the Union of Distributors and Sellers of Newspapers and Magazines, the Union of Workers in the Minerals and Oil Byproducts Business of Campinas, the Union of Highway Vehicles Drivers and Related Services of Santo Andre, Sao

Bernardo do Campo, Sao Caetano do Sul, Diadema, Maua and Ribeirao Pires, and the National Soluble Coffee Industry.

The list of those that have up to 1 year to normalize their situations and to operate includes, in Sao Paulo: the Union of Construction and Furnishings Workers in Campos do Jordao and the Union of Workers in the Metallurgical, Mechanical and Electric Material Industries of Itapeva.

#### Expectations About Elections

The expectations of the directors ousted from the metalworkers unions of Sao Bernardo and Santo Andre with reference to the governing boards named yesterday by the Labor Ministry are that the union doors be opened to the sector and that the elections of the new directorates be called as soon as possible. The former directors stressed that they still intend to lead the wage campaign that is already underway, "as legitimate representatives elected by the sector."

"The members of the board are different from the interventors. They are workers and they deserve a vote of confidence," declared Expedito Soares Batista, former director of the union of Sao Bernardo. In his opinion, some of the members, such as Jose Justino do Nascimento, "Janjao," have a good record of union activism and collaborated with the ousted directorate. In his opinion, they should now seek out the ousted directors in order to work jointly.

"The board should seek us out at least on campaign matters," declared Devanir Ribeiro, former secretary of the Sao Bernardo union. The ousted directors spent all of yesterday afternoon at the factory doors, summoning the workers to the wage campaign assembly that will consist of three sessions--today at 1630 and 1830 hours and tomorrow at 1000 hours--at which Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula," will be present. "To be honorable, the members of the board will have to accept the word of the sector, determined at the assemblies," said Devanir.

#### Criticism

Unlike Sao Bernardo, where some names were well received by the ousted directors, the members of the Santo Andre board were much criticized. Jose Cicoti pointed to the presence of three Pirelli employees as very contradictory; that company has a readjustment base-date in June, while that for the rest of the metal plants is in April. He explained the predominance of employees from that company on the basis of suggestions by the president of the Union of Bank Workers of ABC, Osmar Marquesini, who, according to Cicoti, is "very close to Pirelli and is a friend of Minister Murilo Macedo." Marquesini was one of the first union leaders to suggest names for the boards and a list said to have been prepared by him was published in the press. It included the names of two of the Pirelli employees who are in the board.

In the house where the Santo Andre Mobilization Committee and Strike Fund operates, the biggest surprise was the presence of Vicente Bevilacqua among the members of the board. Vicente, who is connected with the Workers Pastoral group, which has

a tradition of union activity, has been critical of the directorate's position in recent years. He has consulted the Mobilization Committee when he was sounded out for membership in the board, at the end of last year, and the metalworkers were against it. Yesterday afternoon, he was in the Retirees Association hall but he left as soon as the radio began to announce the individuals named by the minister.

8711

CSO: 3001

## BRIEFS

JANUARY STEEL PRODUCTION--Brazilian steel production increased 7.2 percent in January over the same month last year. There were 1,305,500 tons produced, including 852,500 tons of ingots, 441,600 tons of continuous-cast products and 11,400 tons of foundry steel, according to data reported yesterday in Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute (IBS). Production of rolled steel was 12.1 percent greater than that of January 1980. Production of flat-rolled steel totaled 626,900 tons and that of nonflat rolled steel, 488,800 tons. IBS also reported that regional production of steel in January was distributed as follows: Minas Gerais, 491,400 tons; Sao Paulo, 424,100 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 283,000 tons; and other states, 107,000 tons. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 11 Feb 81 p 7] 8834

CSO: 3001

## DIVISION GENERAL ROSALES DEL TORO OPENS FAR LAW COURSE

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 18 Jan 81 p 57

[Article by Leanes: "Law Classrooms"]

[Text] In a brief and simple ceremony Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, a member of the Central Committee and chief of the Western Army, has inaugurated two "Ignacio Agramonte" law classrooms at one of this command's mechanized infantry regiment camps. Also present at the ceremony were Col Juan Luis Charon Duarte, deputy chief of the Army Political Section and alternate member of the Central Committee, and other FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] chiefs and officers.

The new installations are designed for the legal preparation of the troops. The distribution and nature of the facilities the premises are provided with makes them very impressive. Within the walls of these classrooms there are boards on which matters relating to FAR socialist legality, the Constitution, the Military Penal Code, the Military Crimes Law and internal regulations governing the military institution are posted. Furthermore, small, specialized libraries are in operation.

A delegation of officers, sergeants and enlisted men from the unit, whom the chief of the Western Army addressed and to whom he stressed the fact that this regiment has distinguished itself through its observance of military discipline and socialist legality, participated in the inaugural ceremony. He noted that the manifold training of personnel and their status as faithful executors of the provisions of the law and of the duties and rights each of them is responsible for would be even further consolidated through operation of these classrooms.

Accompanied by chiefs and officers, Division General Rosales del Toro toured the law classrooms, exchanged impressions [with others present] and made a few suggestions and observations.

Later, Col Orelve Rodriguez Cancio reaffirmed the obligation of all personnel to make the best possible use of these installations, utilize the knowledge they obtain from programmed activities and maintain a high degree of awareness of the law.

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CSO: 3010

## MILITARY ENTERPRISES HONOR COMPETITION VANGUARDS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 4 Jan 81 p 89

[Article by Pablo Noa]

[Text] The Sectorial Committee of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) National Trade Union of Civilian Workers, which takes care of the industrial military enterprises, has assumed the happy initiative of organizing a celebration in honor of vanguard workers in the 1979 socialist competition.

The celebration took place at the Santa Maria del Mar Military Social Club and was attended by representatives of the military enterprise union sections.

In the course of the ceremony the Socialist Competition Promotion Center banner was turned over to the industrial military enterprises which won it in the third quarter of 1980: the "Great October Socialist Revolution," the "Baire Shout" and the Western Enterprise of the Cuban Geodesics and Cartography Institute.

During the celebration gifts made by the workers were presented to colonels Manuel Penado Casanova and Victor A. Bernal and to civilian workers Esperanza Bent, Ricardo Martinez and Angel Enrique Acuna who composed the military enterprises' communist delegation to our party's Second Congress.

The secretary general of the Sectorial Committee, Enrique P. Rodriguez, referred to the important role this competition plays in the building of a socialist system, the powerful mass movement it generates and the decisive incentive it provides the eagerness to bring ourselves closer to a communist society with each passing day.

He pointed out the objectives to be achieved by the worker collectives in the future as well as the means for doing so.

In closing he stressed the fact that the utilization of their experiences to benefit production was a positive factor and that, as an incentive to those who distinguish themselves, we must march united in line with the demands and nature of the job.

And lastly, with his closing words Lt Col Ernesto Delgado put an end to the political part of the celebration.

With them, he urged his listeners to carry out the tasks set forth in the technical and economic plans and missions the Armed Forces, the party and the commander-in-chief have entrusted them with.

The celebration in honor of the vanguards, promotion centers and congress delegates concluded with a recreational and cultural program.



## RESULTS OF THEATER TROUPE TOUR OF NICARAGUA NOTED

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Jan 81 pp 12-13

[Article by Minerva Salado]

[Text] Sixty-nine performances throughout the country, over 50,000 spectators and the affection of an appreciative and revolutionary people are the most significant results of the Cubana de Acero Theater Troupe's Nicaraguan tour.

For 6 weeks the Cubana de Acero Theater Troupe (GTCA) covered 14 of Nicaragua's 16 departments during a tour described by cultural officials of that country as highly effective, politically and theatrically.

Closely associated with mechanized industry workers in Cuba for the purpose of creating works that reflect the problems of the urban proletariat, the GTCA went to Nicaragua to combat the threat of the factory brands.

"This tour is very important to us," Albio Paz, director of the troupe, said on his arrival in Managua. "During the tour we must find out whether our aims of communication with all segments of the public have been successful."

The audience response was unexpected and any open space on factory grounds, at sugar mills, military posts or schools was suitable for the Cuban theatrical collective to perform and establish unique communication with the people of Nicaragua.

The Cubana de Acero's theatrical message frequently mingled with popular slogans composed by the spectators who, far from interrupting the performance, perfectly integrated themselves into the action of the actors in the play. A significant example of the new Latin-American theater and its effort to communicate with the masses.

After a successful debut with the play, "Presence," at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua, the GTCA moved up the map of Nicaragua to the northern departments of Chinandega, Leon, Esteli, Madriz and Nueva Segovia.

In the remote region of Ocotal, a few minutes from the Honduran border, the theatrical collective was caught in a sudden downpour that led them to expect that the performance would end in a fiasco. Nevertheless, at the scheduled time the auditorium of the Catholic Immaculate Conception School was filled to capacity with a public that received the play, "Che," with great attention.



Lengthy applause followed by discussion climaxed the day and finally a spectator saluted the Cuban actors in the name of everyone there: "Tonight the rain is helping us to give you a big hand in Segovian style."

Similar scenes took place in Jinotega and Matagalpa and the departments of Boaco, Masaya, Carazo, Granada and Rivas in the southern and western parts of the country received the Cubans with particular enthusiasm.

The workers of La Calera, in Sapoa, 6 km from the Costa Rican border, had never before seen a professional theater troupe perform. "Self-Limitation," a work that expresses man's conflicts in terms of his work, was for them an open performance into which they injected their slogans and comments by way of their enthusiasm and to the surprise of the actors. A communication phenomenon which breached the emotional barriers that separate the actor from the public was thus produced.

As for the younger spectators, they demonstrated the same keenness and receptivity as did the adults and the play, "Pepe and His Magic Guitar," created by the troupe shortly before leaving Cuba, was extraordinarily enriched by the creative participation of the Nicaraguan children who for the most part came from outlying schools and neighborhoods of the entire country.

For the Nicaraguan public the theater is a dynamic activity which must always have to do with the immediate reality surrounding it. Let us bear in mind the sociodramas performed in the mountains and on the Sandinist barricades when they were fighting for ultimate liberation. Since then sociodrama has become a tradition in the country.

And at the present time it is common to see one of these little theatrical performances, which always have to do with their most immediate problems, deftly improvised at worker or student centers or in Sandinist People's Army units. Therefore, for them the */new theater/* [in italics] is the very essence of theater, not just a form. In connection with this, since the Sandinist victory on 19 July 1979, many amateur groups have been formed throughout the nation.

Perhaps this is what to a large extent explains the Cubana de Acero's growing success in this Central American country. In terms of both its traditional repertory and the new works created at the instigation of the Nicaraguan experience, the troupe's professional level, its desire to produce its best and its devotion to its work are doubtless the other reasons.

Three weeks after beginning its tour of Nicaragua, the GTCA sent [a group of actors] to the Mexican Free Center for Theatrical Experimentation (CLETA) Festival [to perform] the play, "Self-Limitation." Those actors who did not participate in it extended the Nicaraguan tour for another 3 weeks. During that time they staged scenes from the life of Carlos Fonseca Amador and the play, "Nicaraguan Notes," which sums up the Cuban collective's experience in that country, was written. Charlotte Baltodano, director of information for the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry, spoke of this when expressing her opinion of the GTCA effort in her country:

"The experience the troupe has left us with is a marvelous one because they have achieved a theatrical dialectic. They came here and, not only did they content themselves with performing their usual repertory, but they also wrote two works

which deal with the real situation here in the course of their stay in our country. The one that deals with the life of Commander Carlos Fonseca is especially important since it is the first play about that national hero. No foreign troupe has maintained such creative activity in Nicaragua. And this is an experience that is of tremendous service to us.

"Without bringing in a lot of propaganda, they were able to reach the hearts of our people with their acting and at times created unprecedented scenes here, as was the case in the town of Diriomo where the people received them in the street with cries of "Long live Cuba!" That is, despite the campaigns of the reactionary elements, the people of Nicaragua demonstrated their love for Cuba."

The GTCA's last performance in Nicaragua was particularly memorable. It was the 8 November and they were commemorating the fourth anniversary of the death of Carlos Fonseca Amador at the hands of the Somoza army. In Plaza de la Revolucion Park, opposite the permanently lit torch that crowns the tomb of this national hero, the Cubana de Acero performed its version of the life of Commander Carlos with particular fervor. The songs of Augusto Blanca and Vicente Feliu, who accompanied the troupe, did the rest. The public, crowded together on the esplanade, cried and applauded and that night the slogans composed in the park were cloaked in the hoarse tones that bring a lump into one's throat. The red and black banners waved in greater number in the light of the headlights and the Sandinist hymns climaxed not only the splendid day of theater, not only the humble Cuban homage to the memory of the hero, but also, silently, the send-off of the members of the Cubana de Acero troupe from Nicaragua. From a land they were getting to love more and more with each step, soaking it up like a great love.

11,466  
CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

NEW CHARGES AGAINST JOHN--Roseau, Dominica, Feb. 12 (CANA): Four new charges of fraud have been laid against former Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John as a result of investigations into his administration. John, who late last year was arrested and charged on two counts of attempting to defraud the Dominica government of nearly 200 dollars (74 dollars US) today appeared before magistrate Charlie Williams on charges of fraud involving more than 4,000 dollars (EC). According to charges read out in court, the Prosecutors alleged that "with intent to defraud the government (John), fraudulently caused the Cabinet secretary Clarence Seignoret, to affix his name to a payment voucher dated 26th November, 1976, for expenses incurred overseas between 22nd October-30th October 1976 to the sum of \$1,966.40 cents." John who was forced out of office mid-1979, is also accused of attempting to defraud the government of \$1,163.08 cents by falsely claiming expenses incurred overseas during that same period. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Feb 81 p 9]

APRIL CENSUS--Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)--Dominica will carry out a population census during the month of April this year, Chief Statistical Officer, Michael Murphy has announced. He said the census would begin April 7. Several hundred trained enumerators will visit every household in the country. Mr. Murphy added that a one-week training course for some 45 supervisors for the census would begin here Wednesday. It will be conducted by Hubert Barker, Executive Chairman of the Regional Census Co-Ordinating Committee. The slogan for the 1981 census is "You Count Not Discount." Dominica was among islands in the Caribbean for which a census was not undertaken in 1979-80. This was due to the ravages caused by Hurricanes David and Allen at the time the regional census was being carried out. Mr. Murphy has appealed to the general public to co-operate with the enumerators and supervisors during the census, noting that all such persons will carry official identification. Questions to be asked under the programme will cover age, sex, religion, education, racial origin and economic activity. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 3]

## PUBLIC SERVICE WORKERS, PRG REMAIN AT ODDS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Tuesday (CANA) — The three unions representing public service employees in deadlocked wage negotiations here have called on Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to make a firm offer so that the talks can resume.

In a document published yesterday, the unions say that, on January 21, the PRG advised them that, in order to break the existing deadlock, it would make a new presentation if three conditions were accepted. First, that salary increases for 1981 be 12.5 per cent, that the wages agreement be for three years and, that the hikes over the three years be cumulatively "considerably less" than 72 per cent.

"We rejected these conditions", the unions say, "and after failing to get a positive presentation from the government team without our agreeing to the above, the meeting once again ended in deadlock."

The document says that, on January 26, the unions received letters from government setting out the same position already stated by its negotiating team on January 21 and saying that "as

soon as a positive response is received to the above three issues, government will be prepared to improve its offer (within reason) so that meaningful negotiations can continue."

"The unions' position is", the document says, "if even the offer is not acceptable, the onus is now on the government team to make its offer in totality to which we will respond accordingly."

The three unions bargaining with the government are the Public Workers Union, the Grenada Union of Teachers and the Technical and Allied Workers Union.

A joint negotiating team had been appointed and the first proposal put to government was that low income workers should receive an increase of 12.5 per cent, highest salary earners a hike of 70 per cent and a "weighted average" of 90 per cent would be used for middle income earners.

In support of this, the unions said that a basket of consumer goods now costs EC\$318 (US\$132) more per month than it did in 1977 when government employees had their last salary

revision. Accordingly the unions said their demands were arrived at by applying this increase to existing salary scales.

Government's original counter proposal was an across-the-board increase of five per cent in 1981 and seven-and-a-half per cent in 1982. The unions made a second offer of an across-the-board "weighted average" of 70 per cent over two years, to which government counter proposed 10 per cent in 1981 and 5 per cent in 1982.

The unions' last proposal was 37.5 across the board weighted average in 1981 and a similar average of 25 per cent in 1982.

Government countered with a final offer of 12.5 per cent in 1981 across the board, five per cent in 1982 and five per cent in 1983. The talks broke down at this stage.

The unions say the morale of government employees is now so low that good workers are leaving the service to seek other employment. "It was our original hope that this matter would have been settled early in January," the document says. "We are naturally disappointed, but still hope that it will be settled very soon without ill will."

## ADAMS ADMINISTRATION IN BARBADOS RAPPED AS ANTI-WORKER

St George's FREE WEST INDIAN in English 24 Jan 81 p 16

[Article by Norman Faria]

[Text]

THE Conservative cabinet of the Barbados Labour Party has been confronted with a serious problem in the New Year...with hundreds of communication workers at the government-run Postal Service forcing mail and postal deliveries to a snail pace followed by a strike at the Barbados Telephone Company simultaneously with a walk-off by construction workers at the General Post Office site.

All this is a direct result of the "Laborites" policy of laying the burden of the crisis on the shoulder of the working people.

The Tom Adams government has chosen as its first victim the monopolized service industries (telephone, electricity, mass transit etc.) in which the government has powerful financial clout or are sole proprietor.

Thus, the flimsy pretext of low profits and productivity is used to keep down salaries of the technicians and general

workers, while the same cabinet has increased its pay considerably with the Prime Minister putting into his personal coffer Bds. \$ 100,000.

Resistance to the "Laborites" economic policy is growing, as government consciously provokes confrontations with workers in order to teach all working people a lesson - "never dare demand your right, just be contented with the few crumbs handed out by private and public managers."

This is a deliberate attempt by the BLP to lower the standard of living of workers and force their legitimate representatives - the trade unions - to give up the struggle against the anti-union legislation pending in the House of Assembly.

The communication chiefs and government have carefully prepared for an open confrontation with workers.

Reports directly from the Barbados Telephone Company

confirm that the computerization of the company makes many workers redundant, thus the dismissal of technician David Giles is only the dress rehearsal of the grand lay-off planned by the Barbados Telephone Company.

Fortunately for the Labour Movement the Barbados Workers Union has been given solidarity by the members of the National Union of Public Workers (NUPW) and the Postal Telegraph and Telephone International (PTTI) in Geneva, which does not only give this industrial action the full support of another local union but also international solidarity.

This successful struggle of the workers will force the communication bosses to make concessions. Hopefully this will force workers participation not only at the rank and file level, but at the management level in all enterprises state-owned or private.



## STRACHAN WARNS MILITIA OF NEED TO DEFEND PEACE

St George's FREE WEST INDIAN in English 24 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Hundreds of patriots from the militia in St. George's turned out to a militant meeting last Thursday at Queens Park, as efforts to militantly prepare our people to defend the country.

Addressing the meeting were officers of the People's Revolutionary Army, members of the militia and Cde. Selwyn Strachan of the People's Revolutionary Government.

The meeting was called to keep militia comrades in touch with the latest political developments and to announce new plans for the people's militia in its task of defending the country against any possible invasion or sabotage.

Comrade Strachan explained that the PRG would like to spend as much time as possible building the national economy so that the people can enjoy a better life, but because of the realities of the world today, where peace is threatened by desperate imperialism some of

our resources and our time must be spent preparing to defend the country and the Revolution.

"But neither can we forget the Economy," we must operate on all fronts," he cautioned.

Comrade Strachan said that people must be able to work in the economy but at the same time be able to transform themselves into soldiers within minutes. Only our people

properly trained and prepared

can defend our country, said the Minister.

Major of the Armed forces, Cde. Einstein Louison said that in the effort to organize ourselves in the militia we will come across rumours and all kinds of difficulties but "It is our strength, our answer to the call, our dedication to defeat imperialism that will ensure that whenever they land on our shores we will bury them in the sea."

"The Militia will now be called The Reserve Armed Forces. Our people must be able to use all the weapons efficiently and we have seen in recent training that our militia is really doing fine", said Lieutenant Cecil Francis, another speaker.

Major Ewart Layne of the People's Revolutionary Army warned the meeting that imperialism as a system will never sit back and allow the Grenada Revolution to develop smoothly. "They will always attack, always try to destabilize, always aim to turn us back," he said.

"But they must know that Grenada will not be another Chile, or another Jamaica. They cannot depend on any counter-revolutionaries within Grenada to turn us back and they know that. They realize that Grenada is different. They don't have much of a choice. To turn back our Revolution they must invade our country," he concluded.



## STRONG PROTEST TO VENEZUELA OVER ILLEGAL FISHING EXPECTED

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Tuesday. (CANA) — Grenada is likely to make a strong protest to Venezuela over illegal fishing by that country's vessels in Grenadian waters, according to a statement from the Government Information Service (GIS).

Grenada's concern about fishing in its 12-mile territorial waters was expected to be conveyed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to the resident Venezuelan Ambassador, Hermes Salas.

It said Mr Bishop had arranged a meeting with the ambassador after the authorities here had ordered three Venezuelan trawlers to leave Grenada's waters where they had been fishing.

"It is expected that the Prime Minister will launch a strong protest to the ambassador...", the GIS said.

The Grenadian leader was also expected "to seek the fullest cooperation with the Venezuelan Government in ensuring that none of their citizens conduct any breach of the laws governing our sovereign rights to exclusive possession of the fish and other resources of our territorial water and economic zone", the service added.

Grenada claims a 200-mile economic zone.

According to the GIS, the three trawlers were spotted fishing in Grenada's waters several times last month. Sometimes they were reported as close as three miles off the west coast.

"Previous attempts by some of our fishermen and patrol boats to establish contact with these boats proved futile."

CSO: 3025

## CUBAN SUPPORT FOR GUYANA DRAWS SOME AREA CRITICISM

Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 18 Jan 81 pp 1, 32

[Text] Recent Cuban support for Guyana's Socialist policies and its territorial integrity has caused negative responses from the local Catholic STANDARD as well as from some circles in Venezuela.

The support came in a joint communique issued by Cuban Foreign Minister, Isidoro Malmierca and his Guyanese counterpart Rashleigh Jackson during Cde. Malmierca's recent visit to Guyana.

The STANDARD, in this weekend's issue, advised the Cuban leadership that its support for the P.N.C.'s Socialist programme was a mistake and not in Cuba's long-term interest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Edecio La Riva Araujo, National Committee member of the ruling COPEI charged on Thursday that there was "a circle organised to sell out Venezuela", according to a Venpress report reaching the Guyana News Agency.

La Riva, who was described by Venpress as a "vehement Venezuelan Senator", said that the circle was formed by Cuba with the support of Guyana, Panama's General Omar Torrijos, the guerrillas of El Salvador and the Sandinista Front of Nicaragua.

La Riva referred to Cuba's support for Guyana in the controversy between the two countries as surprising and charged that the "union of Fidel Castro with Guyana" was a danger for Venezuela, according to Venpress.

Earlier, Venezuela Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano had stated that "each country is free to confer with others on their points of view on international policy". However, according to the Venpress report, La Riva rejected that position.

And in a report filed yesterday, IPS's Caracas correspondent Susana Pezzano said that political circles in that capital were "concerned" about the communique signed by the two Foreign Ministers although, she added, Foreign Minister Zambrano "downplayed" the document.

The IPS correspondent claimed that Guyana's application to the Inter-American Development Bank for a loan to develop the Upper Mazaruni area as well

as discussions held sometime ago on the possibility of settling Asian refugees in Guyana could be considered as breaches of the Protocol of Port-of-Spain signed by the two Governments in June 1970.

She noted that the Venezuelan Government itself had not objected.

Invited to comment on these reports, a Government spokesman described as preposterous an assertion that Cuba's support for Guyana was linked to any activity against Venezuela.

He added that Guyana remained committed to the maintenance and development of friendly relations with the government and people of Venezuela.

With regard to assertions that Guyana had breached the Protocol of Port-of-Spain, the spokesman recalled that Guyana had always demonstrated an uncompromising respect for international law and that its record in this regard remained untarnished.

## 'NEW NATION' SEES SIGNIFICANT SIGNS IN MALMIERCA VISIT

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 12 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] The visit of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, which ended yesterday, with a courtesy call on President Forbes Burnham, will according to NEW NATION, provide the opportunity for discussions on a number of issues of critical importance to Cuba and Guyana.

In its editorial NEW NATION which is the official organ of the People's National Congress, declared that the issues of critical importance would be in terms not only of bilateral relations, but also in the broader context of the region and the Third World.

The Editorial added "It goes without saying that as two leading members of the Non-Aligned Movement, an organisation which PPP leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, once contemptuously dismissed as a 'circus', Cuba and Guyana will want to examine the current state of the movement and to determine what initiatives are necessary to improve the international climate and to stimulate some forward movement in the quest for a New International Economic Order.

"Both countries (Cuba is chairman and Guyana, a member of the Bureau) have special responsibility to ensure that next month's Conference on Foreign Ministers in New Delhi does not degenerate into a forum for empty rhetoric and meaningless resolutions, but rather come up with sensible, relevant proposals for furthering the common objectives of the body and the aspirations of millions of disadvantaged peoples in the developing south.

It was pointed out that in terms of the Caribbean the two countries would most likely analyse and assess the implications for the hemisphere of the upcoming Presidency of Republican Ronald Reagan.

"Certainly both ought to be agreed that a return to a cold war atmosphere is most undesirable and that any attempt to make the region an arena for military manoeuvres and muscle flexing must be resolutely condemned and resisted.

"Cuba and Guyana have many things in common. We are both firmly anti-imperialist and our support for the liberation movements is unquestionable.

"We are both striving, by the creative application of Socialist principles, to create societies free from exploitation and in which there is equality of opportunity and social and economic justice for all.

"Guyana has benefiting immensely from the friendly assistance given by Cuba, particularly in the area of training and the provision of skilled personnel (particularly in the field of medicine)". [as published]

The Cuban Foreign Minister, accompanied by Cde. Cecil Pilgrim, Guyana's Ambassador to Cuba yesterday morning laid a Floral Tribute at the 1763 Monument.

Later Cde Malmierca visited the President's Residence at Belfield where he held talks with President Burnham.

The Foreign Minister and the Cuban delegation afterwards attended a reception at Ogle hosted by Cde. R. E. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson in honour of visiting Cuban delegation.

CSO: 3025

## TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 13 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson and his Cuban counterpart, Cde Isidoro Malmierca, have issued a joint communique at the end of talks between the two countries.

The statement, issued shortly after Cde Malmierca left Guyana, said that it was agreed that the forthcoming session of the Guyana/Cuba mixed commission which will be held in Georgetown offered an appropriate framework for strengthening the good relations between the two countries.

While in the country, the Cuban Foreign Minister laid floral tributes at the Monument of the Founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement, the 1973 and the Liberation Monuments.

He also visited the Guyana National Service centre at Kimbia and the Kaieteur Falls.

The communique states:

At the invitation issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cde. Rashleigh E. Jackson, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, Cde. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, paid an official visit to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana from the 8th to the 11th of January 1981.

The following officials accompanied the distinguished visitor: Cde. Giraldo Mazola, Director of the Division of Non-Aligned Countries, Cde. Nicolas Rodriguez, Director of the Division of Latin America and Cde. Rafael Hernandez, Deputy Director of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

Minister Malmierca and his party were cordially received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cde. Rashleigh E. Jackson, and senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

The warm and enthusiastic welcome accorded to Cde. Malmierca and his party emphasised the close and fraternal relations between the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Republic of Cuba.

Cde. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and his party made a tour of the Guyana National Service Centre at Kimbia and visited the Kaieteur Falls.

At impressive ceremonies, Cde. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli

laid floral tributes at the Monument of the Founding Fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement, the 1973 Monument and the Liberation Monument.

Cde. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli was received by the

President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cde. L.F.S. Burnham, during which he transmitted to the Head of State and the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana the friendly and cordial

greetings from the President of the Council of State of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro Ruz. The President Cde. Burnham, expressed his gratitude for the greetings

and requested that the sentiments of friendship and goodwill extended by President Castro be reciprocated on his behalf.

The two Foreign Ministers held conversations in an atmosphere of friendship and

mutual understanding. They examined developments and trends in the international situation and reviewed the progress made in their bilateral relations. They expressed their intention to enhance co-operation be-

tween the Republic of Cuba and the Co-operative Republic of Guyana. It was agreed that the forthcoming session of the Guyana/Cuba Mixed Commission which will be held in Georgetown offers an appropriate

framework for strengthening the good relations between the two countries.

The following officials participated in the conversations:

For the Co-operative Republic of Guyana--

Cde. Cecil S. Pilgrim--Ambassador of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to the Republic of Cuba., Cde. Elvin McDavid--Chief Political Advisor to the President, Cde. Harold Sahadeo--High Commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean, Cde. Ronald Austin--Director, Non-Aligned Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cde. James Matheson--Head of the Economic Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cde. Janette Carter--Third Secretary, Guyana Embassy, Cuba; Cde. Rudolph TenPow--Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the Republic of Cuba--

Cde. Ivan Cesar Martinez--Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cde. Giraldo Masola--Director of the Division of Non-Aligned Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cde. Nicolas Rodriguez--Director of the Division of Latin America, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cde. Rafael Hernandez--Deputy Director of Protocol Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Guyanese side noted with satisfaction the great strides made by the Cuban people over the last 22 years. The Cuban side paid tribute to the significant achievements of the Guyanese people since Independence and noted their efforts as they traverse the road toward a socialist society.

The two Foreign Ministers took note of the fact that in accordance with the principles of Non-Alignment and the determinants of their national policies that the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Republic of Cuba are committed to continue the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and any form of alien domination.

In their assessment of the international situation, the two Foreign Ministers agreed that the struggle being waged against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has gathered momentum. Both sides expressed their deep concern over the dangers inherent in a return to cold war politics and the harmful consequences for international peace and security, especially for the Caribbean and Latin America.

Both sides considered that the Non-Aligned Movement is an independent force in international relations. Adhering to the principles and objectives of Non-Alignment which were reaffirmed at the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana from 3rd to 9th September 1979 the two Foreign Ministers acknowledged that the Movement has the capacity and the obligation to work to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination.



They also agreed that the renewed arms race poses a real threat to international peace and security.

Both Ministers exchanged views on the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in New Delhi. In the context of the discussions sustained there emerged a common belief in the need for the said Ministerial Conference to contribute to strengthening even more the unity of the Movement and to establishing a climate of peace and detente in international relations.

In the same manner, they considered that special attention must be paid during the said Conference to the economic problems of developing countries as well as to the negative effects that afflict those countries as a result of the present inequitable international economic system.

The two sides recognised the importance of the forthcoming Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC) to be held in 1981 as a positive step towards enhancing the collective self-reliance of developing countries.

They stressed the need for the Non-Aligned States to draw upon their experiences and programmes under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation to make a meaningful contribution to the success of the Conference.

Foreign Minister Malmierca informed the Guyanese leadership of the steps taken by Cuba in its capacity as Chairman of the Movement to find a peaceful, political, just and honourable solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The Guyanese side expressed its support for the efforts made by Cuba and expressed the hope for a successful outcome.

Both Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the fundamental principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States, to the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, to respect for the self-determination and independence of all peoples, to the peaceful solution of international conflicts, and the sovereign equality of States as prescribed in the Charter of the United Nations.

Both sides agreed on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control, especially on nuclear weapons, based on the decisions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Disarmament.

They considered that the termination of the arms race and disarmament constitute a fundamental factor for the harmonious development of international relations.

Both parties expressed their support for the just struggle of the people of El Salvador and regarded their victory as inevitable. They expressed the view that the people of El Salvador themselves have to decide their own destiny without outside interference.

The two delegations hailed the triumph of the Nicaraguan people who through selfless struggle put an end to one of the most notorious dictatorships in the hemisphere and paved the way for democracy and social progress. In the same manner, they

reaffirmed their support for the people of Nicaragua in the present process of re-construction and repudiated efforts both internally and externally to isolate and destabilise the Government of Nicaragua.

The two Foreign Ministers reiterated their full support for the Government and people of Panama to consolidate their sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

Both sides reaffirmed their total support for the resolution approved by the XXXV Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which calls for the granting of independence to Belize in 1981 with guarantees for its security and territorial integrity.

The Cuban and Guyanese delegations reiterated their support for the self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico and expressed their support for all peoples in the Caribbean area who are seeking liberation from colonialism. In this sense they condemned any attempt to isolate and attack economically the Caribbean countries.

The Guyanese side reaffirmed its condemnation of the economic blockade designed to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution and reiterated its support for its immediate and unconditional cessation. It also reaffirmed its solidarity with the just demand of Cuba regarding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the existing US Naval Base in Guantanamo.

The Cuban side reiterated its full support for the right of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to have its territorial integrity respected and to pursue its own social, political and economic development.

In referring to the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian Question both sides expressed their recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to sovereignty, national independence and self-determination without outside interference according to the several Resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

They recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole, legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine without whose participation the attainment of the just and lasting peace is not possible.

In relation to Southern Africa, the two Foreign Ministers expressed their solidarity with the front-line states. At the same time they condemned the aggression of the racist regime of South Africa against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

Having noted the Geneva conference on Namibia under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations both Ministers reiterated their support for the struggle for national liberation in Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

In conformity with the pertinent Resolution 1514 and 3331 of the United Nations, the two sides expressed their total support for the just cause of the Salarwi people in the struggle for self-determination and independence. They undertook to oppose all measures aimed at perpetuating South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia and secure South Africa's withdrawal from that territory.

The two Foreign Ministers congratulated each other on the results of the visit which constituted an expression of the cordial relations that exist between the two Caribbean nations.

Foreign Minister Malmierca extended an invitation to Foreign Minister Jackson to pay a visit to the Republic of Cuba. This invitation was accepted. The date will be determined by mutual agreement.

CSO: 3025

## GUYANA-GDR COMMISSION ASSESSES JOINT TRADE RESULTS

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 17 Jan 81 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] TUP economic planners and trade officials of the Guyana-GDR Joint Commission have expressed satisfaction over the developments in trade and total co-operation between the two countries over that year.

Leader of the Guyana delegation, Carl Greenidge, who is also Economic Adviser to the President, noted that in the areas of bauxite and dried fruit exportation to the GDR, Guyana performed remarkably well when targets were juxtaposed with actual outputs.

But in the case of rice the target fell much below the projected level. While figures are not immediately available both sides agreed that the reasons were not unsurmountable and reaffirmed their commitment to make it a reality.

Cde Greenidge described the joint approach as one which would facilitate co-operation in as wide and deep a basis as possible. "We see this as part of our strategy to develop living standards of the populace", he said.

Cde Greenidge contended that since the last meeting of the Commission a great deal of progress was made. This is the fifth meeting of the commission.

Recapping progress made, Cde Greenidge said that trade and technical assistance programmes agreed to during the last meeting, were implemented in a tangible way and the Guyanese delegation hoped that the high attainment was maintained while striving to better it in time.

The exportation of neutral alcohol will come on stream during this year while the situation of marginal shortfalls in the importation of pharmaceuticals and spectacles would be corrected, he said.

Spareparts for the edible oil plant would be brought in and both the solvent extraction and refining phases of the plant are to be completed in 1981, he said.

"We are endeavoring to complete all the phases of the Coldinger project and all the other capital projects as soon as possible", he said. He

added that in the case of the Coldinger installation, work would now continue upon phase two.

All these projects are undertaken with German assistance.

"We continue to look forward for technical assistance", Cde Greenidge said, adding that with such a programme in motion all the on going projects would soon be completed.

And in his reply to the leader of the local team's remarks, the head of the GDR section said that he shared fully the views on advancement over the year. He added that perhaps the most valuable thing accomplished was that of stable relations.

"What matters is that trade with a sound basis and a future has been accomplished on both sides", he said. He considers the stabilisation of imports of bauxite as very important and said that the previous target would remain.

Dealing with rice, he said that GDR was interested in

the purchase of 100 per cent broken rice for the manufacture of beer in that country, but now the country was more interested in buying rice for food purposes.

He noted that local carambola was soon to be tested on the German market.

In the case of neutral alcohol there was the possibility of buying a large, undisclosed quantity for this year. Neutral alcohol is used in the production of a number of alcoholic beverages.

CSO: 3025

## BURNHAM PLEDGES TO SERVE PEOPLE IN INAUGURAL SPEECH

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 19 Jan 81 pp 1, 10-11

[Text] When President Forbes Burnham arrived in the National Park mounted in his open-top vehicle, blowing kisses at the thousands gathered for his inauguration, the people rejoiced.

The extent of the rejoicing was even greater when he pledged, with the summoning of all his energy, that, "I will serve the people of Guyana to the last drop of my blood."

The people had gathered in their thousands at the National Park to, in the words of Vice-President Cammie Ramsaroop, not only to witness the inauguration of the first Executive President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana but also to note the indelible role Forbes Burnham has played in the history of Guyana.

And as the President rose to speak to a crowd, so large that standing in the spacious National Park was rendered difficult, the mammoth gathering erupted in spontaneous shouts.

It was with good reason that the planners of the inauguration ceremony scheduled the speech of the President after the cultural presentation. For he not only out-classed their very fine performances with his superb aplomb but also because of the serious message that they anticipated in his talk.

"I am happy to be given the honour by my party to thank all the people who have supported the PNC in the December 15 elections and also those who did not. For by not doing so and voting for other parties they have demonstrated their democratic right to vote in Guyana", Cde Burnham said.

As he took up his didactic pose, dressed in a light brown shirt-jac suit, the President said that the elections have been contested, and won and that the PNC should be magnanimous in victory.

But he declared that the members of the PNC should learn to forgive and ? be forgiven because the victory of the PNC, "unlike that of another party in 1961, was

that of the people of Guyana and not of a single party.

With his head bent slightly forward as he studied his crowd of supporters, and summoning all the eloquence which the older members of the audience said he retained from his prize winning days at London University, Cde Burnham declared that the PNC won the elections because it was the only party in the country that carried a

positive programme to be tested by the people.

"The party carried a new constitution, it carried an ideal and attempted to educate the people rather than abuse", he said. He declared that from looking at the response by the people and the slogans in the country areas, the election campaign looked like a battle between a pygmy and Samson.

The inevitability of their defeat made the opposition forces fight from the very beginning to rationalise their loss. But any one with an analytical mind saw the inevitability of the result, he declared.

The opposition, in this country, seem to be in areas outside of Guyana and resident there too, he said. But declared that the voting in the December 15 elections

was a test in Guyana and among Guyanese.

Turning to the observer team at work here during the elections, Cde Burnham said they came from foreign lands and their own understanding of their own language was

nothing but infantile. He declared that the incredulous approach of the observers was to observe human rights violations.

Human rights has to do with human beings and their rights, he explained. "What

they had actually come to see was the civil rights of the people and we must pardon their ignorance", he said.

"But let us ask them, was civil rights being denied here?" Every party had the right to contest the elections

and were all allowed to indulge in the right to nominate candidates for the Regional Democratic Councils, he said.

"Let us look and see if any opposition member has been

detained without legal procedures and let us look and see if any are held without trial", he invited.

In one of his usual displays of eloquence, he moved back to the elections and declared that the people voted for the PNC because the new constitution caught the imagination of the people through which they saw dignity and humanity for themselves. The young saw in it the entrenchment of their right to free education and training, and others saw in it the coming to reality of their quest for equal opportunities.

"The political battle has been won, we control two-thirds of the National Assembly and all the Regional Democratic elections contested so far", he said. But added that supporters of the PNC must not now spend the rest of their time indulging in shouts that "we have won".

"You showed great energy during the campaign along with strength and faith," Cde Burnham stressed. "However, I now ask you to transfer that great energy, strength and faith to the righting of the economy."

"We can only survive and prosper and have the things that go with civilized existence through how much we can produce", he emphasized. The management of the human and material resources is the only way to right the economy, he said.

President Burnham declared that he had nothing more to offer than the call for greater production at all levels.

He predicted, that together the people of this country will struggle and through the will of God or nature will succeed

in the righting of the nation's economy.

Pointing to concrete plans for the correcting of the economy, he said that all the new elections by the Regional Democratic Organs were intended to ensure that all Guyanese had the opportunity to participate in economic planning at every level.

The people have been able to identify local resources which can be used, and when employed on a community scale would prove to be an earner of foreign exchange, Cde Burnham averred. He said that part of the inspiration of the people in Guyana today is that they can identify with this new economic trend which he describes as the 'economic explosion'.

If the organs are used properly, he said, all the

important economic decisions of this nature could be made at the grassroots level. Cde Burnham pledged to use his office in the next five years to ensure that this was done.

This, he asserted, would represent peoples power. He declared, "you have heard of peoples power, some have prattled about it, but now you have seen the system which could make this a reality"

Turning to the straight economic front, Cde Burnham pointed out that the high price of oil was one of the important factors in the quest to improve the economy. The days of cheap oil are over, he stressed.

But always practical in his approach, especially in cases of strain, Cde Burnham pointed to measures taken recently and in the early part

of the oil crisis to combat the oil bill rise. He said that wherever possible and practicable efforts were made to cut down on the use of oil and oil products. In addition alternative sources

of energy are being sought and the bio-gas programme is far past the experimental stage.

The President outlined other programmes for combating the oil situation, and declared that the year would see a new impetus in housing with the hope that long before his term of office ends all Guyanese would have houses of their own.

Cde Burnham expressed the hope that the change from not so good performances by many manufacturing sectors to the optimum production would be achieved in 1981



## NEW ECONOMICS MINISTER AN ARDENT SOCIALIST

Georgetown SUNDAY MORNING FAMILY MAGAZINE (SUNDAY CHRONICLE) in English 25 Jan 81  
p V

[Article by Claudette Earle]

[Text]

HE read the Communist Manifesto at the age of 15, and now, as he looks back on his career in politics and trade unionism he is convinced that the Karl Marx classic shaped his passion for politics and trade unionism more than any other single work.

He was a school teacher for more than 21 years, and active executive of the Guyana Teachers' Association and the Guyana Trades Union Congress; he has had trade union education in Moscow, Italy, Geneva and the Caribbean; he has travelled all over Guyana on trade union and political work; he was one of the 63 candidates fielded by the People's National Congress at the December election and now he holds the position of Minister, Finance, in the office of the Vice President, Economic Planning and Finance.

## ASSURANCE

If you are wondering how a humble school teacher could efficiently dispense these heavy functions and duties of Minister, your doubts are likely to evaporate after

observing the confident assurance and political acumen Cde. Sallahuddin as he attends to the affairs of his office.

Minister, Sallahuddin who is not yet 39 and who is virtually unknown at the level of national politics, is a charming person who smiles easily and speaks fluently.

But, despite the charm and his effortless manner of speaking, you soon get the impression that the dialectical abstractions of Marxist — Leninist doctrine often so incomprehensible to the ordinary intelligence, are for him invaluable concepts for promoting the consciousness and material well-being of any nation that is serious about total human development.

So complete is his belief in socialism as the vehicle for development, that he sees no conflict in pursuing socialist objectives at the levels of both the political superstructure and the grassroots.

## CONCORD

"As a firm believer in the principles of Marxist-Leninism, I feel that there must be concord in the struggle for socialism, at the political level as well as the worker level. And the trade union movement must be actively involved in the

struggle for change," declared the new Minister last week.

"If we should look back on the history, not only of Guyana but of the Caribbean region, we would realize that the political consciousness grew out of the struggles of the trade union movement. And it is important that the ideals of the political struggle be shared with the workers. In other words we are all working towards one goal, that of the total development of our country and our people."

## CONSCIOUSNESS

Cde. Sallahuddin was born of a farming family on the island of Wakenaam in the Essequibo River. As a child he attended the Sans Souci

Methodist School.

After passing his Pupil Teachers' Appointment exam-

ination he began his teaching career on the very island. He studied later at the Teachers' Training College and then returned to the Essequibo.

The seventh of 14 children for his parents, Minister Sallahuddin became

acquainted with political literature primarily because his father who was a village councillor would have such readings around the house. There were always discussions about the village affairs and so very early the young Sallahuddin became aware of the political process.

"I read Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto when I was 15 years of age. I recall very vividly the great impression it made upon my mind. I do believe no other single work has influenced my political awareness as the Communist Manifesto," said Cde. Sallahuddin.

That was in 1958 five years after the 1953 political drama which Cde. Sallahuddin describes as the grandest period in this country's political history.

## INFLUENCE

After his formal training as a school teacher, Cde. Sallahuddin taught at the Ridge Primary School in Wakenaam which is an island with a population under 8,000. He developed a passion for trade unionism while a member of the Wakenaam branch of the Guyana Teachers' Association, and over the years he has functioned in several executive offices of

the GTA and the Trade Union Congress.

When selected as one of the candidates for the 1980 elections, Cde. Sallahuddin resigned from his teaching post. But he is loathe to relinquish his interest in the labour movement and in worker education.

### FORUM

"I am actually in the process of working out a schedule which will allow me

to combine the functions of both my ministry and my trade union activities."

A member of the People's National Congress since the 1960's Cde. Sallahuddin regards the party structure as one designed to give the opportunity for expression to the party members at the group level.

"At the time when I felt that I needed a forum for expression I found the PNC party extremely well-

organised at the group level and adequate as a platform for discussion."

How will the mild-mannered, well-meaning Minister Finance fare in his new environment where accountants and economists have to deal with miles of facts, figures and statistics in an effort to keep the Guyana economy on even keel?

Cde. Sallahuddin is imbued with confident assurance.

"Although I have no formal training in accountancy or

economics, I am not unfamiliar with the area of finance. As a trade unionist I had to be aware of the figures and statistics when I went to bargain for better deals for teachers. I had to learn certain things out of sheer necessity. I view my appointment as a very great challenge. And since I like to rise to challenges, I have no doubt that I will perform creditably at my new post."

On the question of the Guyana economy.

### Economy

"There is nothing peculiar about the Guyana economy when you consider the situation of global economic situation. The state of a developing country's economy reflects to some extent, prevailing world trends. I feel that as a nation, we have done extremely well in those areas over which we have control. We have been able to increase our food production levels. And we were not forced to dismiss workers. When you think about Britain hitting the three million unemployment figure and of the United States about to reach the ten million mark in unemployment due to economic recession, you realise that we are not doing so badly.

"There are priorities which we have to determine and this is a collective process. We have to speed up our search for alternative energy sources. We have to work towards our hydro-smelter project. Then there is the important question of housing. We have to be able to make the most of our resources if we are to be self-reliant as a nation."

Cde. Sallahuddin's portfolio includes overlooking the national banks and lending institutions, the Department of Inland Revenue, the National Insurance Scheme, the Licence and Revenue departments and the Customs.

Since his assumption of office, Cde. Sallahuddin has been visiting the various departments on familiarisation tours. He plans to have a series of meetings with the various unions and staff associations representing the workers of these departments in an effort to better understand the dimensions of the environment of his Ministry.

In private life, Minister Salahuddin is married and the father of two teenage daughters. His wife Gwendolyn is a student teacher at the Cyril Potter College.

The young Minister views with a keen sense of anticipation his appointment.

For him, it provides a clearing-house through which he can articulate and also test his theories on political economy following the Marxist-Leninist principles of development.

With Minister Sallahuddin personal conviction that man the worker must be central to all the concepts of human development, there is every reason to believe that he will be successful at his job.

## ADVANTAGES OF NEW REGIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM HAILED

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 17 Jan 81 p 11

[Text]

**THE NEW LOCAL Government System will preserve and develop the rich cultural heritage and history of the villages throughout the country, Vice President Desmond Hoyte has assured, while addressing senior media personnel on Wednesday at a seminar organised by the Ministry of Information.**

**The seminar was also addressed by Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Cde Mohamed Shahabuddeen.**

Vice President Hoyte stressed that in designing the new system, special attention was paid to preserving the identity of existing villages. He was loud in his praise for the work done by Cde. Theo Earle, Commissioner of Lands and Surveys, who was responsible for drawing up the boundaries of the new Councils.

The media personnel were told that the new regional arrangements will effectively put the administration of the local communities into the hands of the local people. The old District Commissioner system will go and the people will have the privilege and responsibility of ordering their own affairs. Cde Hoyte explained.

There will no longer be Regional Ministers and Regional Development Officers. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Regional Democratic Councils will be full-time officers of the RDCs, and in a very real sense, they will be the managers of their regions. Each Regional Democratic Council will have in its employ an Executive Officer.

In keeping with the new arrangements, Mayors and their Deputies will also be full-time officials.

For an efficient system, Regional sub-Treasuries of the Ministry of Finance will be set up and the Auditor General's Office will have representation in every Region. The system will also provide for Finance Officers, Agricultural Officers and other extension workers within the Local Government areas.

In their separate discussions with the gathering of media personnel, Cdes Hoyte and Shahabuddeen, made the point that the New People's Constitution and the Local Government System represented the efforts of the Guyanese people to establish a Parliamentary system and a people-oriented structure for socio-economic development.

No system fabricated outside the experience of the people and thrust upon them could have sufficed, they stressed. — (GNA).

## SUGAR INDUSTRY'S AFTER-TAX SURPLUS SHOWS BIG JUMP

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 22 Jan 81 p 16

[Text] Chairman of the Guyana Sugar Corporation, Harold Davis, has disclosed that the likely final figure for post tax surplus of the local sugar industry over last year would be at least \$5 million.

This reflects considerable improvement over the 1979 performance when the industry's post-tax surplus was \$1 million.

And in 1981, Cde. Davis said, with better crops and the prospect of improved price the industry's results were expected to improve considerably.

Cde. Davis's disclosures were contained in a letter published recently in London. In the letter he vigorously defended the local sugar industry and declared that "We are good at heart financially".

The letter came in response to an article in the FINANCIAL TIMES,--a newspaper published in London--headlined "Hard Times in the Caribbean".

Pointing to the viability and good reputation of the industry, Cde. Davis said that it had always been able to secure loans from international banks in the United Kingdom and the United States on a wholly commercial basis.

He dismissed as "plain nonsense" the allegation that all Caricom sugar industry depended heavily on Government subsidies. The Guyana industry received no subsidy at all, and pays its full share in rates, taxes duties and charges.

It is "nonsense" to allege that but for Government ownership the industry would have closed years ago. Since the takeover by the Government there have been no subsidies, he said.

He added that the industry has been able to rehabilitate its operations as well as diversify into other crops while generating surpluses.

CSO: 3025

## 'SABOTEURS' SAID TO BE DESTROYING SUGAR INDUSTRY

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

GEORGETOWN  
Guyana, Feb. 1

CANA

Chairman of the state-owned Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSCUCO) Harold Davis has declared here that "saboteurs" were "willfully destroying" the industry and has appealed to sugar workers to be vigilant and "flush" them out, the state media reported.

The media quoted him as saying that all workers must endeavour to eliminate arson in the industry which he said was also destroying the well-being of the nation.

He also said that the local industry had been hit by a high incidence of theft and disclosed that GUYSCUCO last year lost \$315,000 (US) through stealing.

Mr. Davis in addition described last year's lowered sugar production here as "unsatisfactory" and

declared "all of us, managerial and non-managerial alike are unhappy."

The industry last year produced just over 269,000 tonnes of sugar - a drop of 15 percent from the target which was twice revised from the initial figure of 355,000 tonnes at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Davis disclosed that this year's target had been set at 327,000 tonnes, with the first crop which has already begun expected to yield over 155,000 tonnes.

"We will have to strive in 1981 to improve considerably so as to reach our set target" Mr. Davis urged.

The industry chairman's remarks came as he addressed a ceremony honouring champion sugar workers and best producing estates during last year.

Sugar workers are also to be paid incentives based on the individual performances of the corporation's ten estates in 1980.

## FURTHER DETAILS GIVEN ON GNEC EXPANSION PLANS

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 13 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] The GNEC's Building Products Division will this year be optimising the use of equipment currently in operation in the Division so that with additional attachments this area could widen the scope and sphere of its operations.

Among the innovations will be the Switch Gear Assembly to be embarked upon this year through the collaboration of Westinghouse of Canada and the purchase of a set of dyes from Westinghouse.

The blanks for electrical switch gear will be imported from Canada, and the switching arrangements will be formed and installed. "The value of this will be significant over the next three years, and we anticipate that this exercise alone will save Guyana thousands of dollars in foreign exchange during this period", said a GNEC official.

The manufacturing thrust in the corporation was started mainly by the Building Products Division. Already this division has expanded some 250 per cent over the last three years as a result of increased production of clay products; as well as aluminium fabrication in the form of roof sheeting, rain water hardware, louvre windows, awning, ladders, water tanks and a whole host of other light metal manufacture.

## Nails

The Building Products Division will also add to its operations for this year an aluminium nail-making machine. Currently Guyana imports some \$375,000 a year in aluminium nails, which are used specifically for the erection of aluminium sheeting.

The machine will produce an average of ten tons of nails annually, which is expected to satisfy local demands and provide the possibility of export.

Additional selective pieces of equipment to existing facilities at ALPROGUY on the East Bank of Demerara would be for the manufacture of wheelbarrows.

"About 100 wheelbarrows have already been put on the market, and as soon as our supplies of steel plate and tubing are available, we propose this year to put 1,000 wheelbarrows on the market", said an official.



In the area of light metal-working manufacture, of major significance will be the installation of a \$1.2 million butt-and-hinge machine at ALPROGUY.

There are no such machines operating in the Caribbean at present. And after much research equipment for the manufacture of these items were identified, which will be compatible with the division's operations and needs.

#### For Export

The operation will yield revenues of \$1.6 million a year. Export volumes are anticipated at \$1.2 million a year and the country should save \$350,000 a year in foreign exchange, said the GNEC Executive Chairman, Pat Carmichael recently.

Cde Carmichael added that Guyana imports some \$1.2 million in butt-and-hinges and this should increase by 15 per cent per annum. He noted, too, that the Caribbean had a \$4 million market. The plant capacity would be 2.4 million units per year. But in the first year one million units would be for export and 350,000 for local use.

The Building Products Division also has plans for the making of farm tools. Originally, it was intended to begin the manufacture of spades, forks and cutlasses this year.

However, as a strategy, the blanks of these items will be imported and much added-value would be done to them towards completion. For example, the blank for the cutlass will be imported, but the rivetting and fitting of the handles; the sharpening and polishing will be done locally. The same system will apply in the case of spades and forks.

The whole exercise is being done in collaboration with two British companies--Spares and Jacksons who currently supply Guyana with spades and pitch-forks, as well as Martindales who are at present the sole suppliers of cutlasses to this country.

CSO: 3025

## JAMAICAN, SOVIET OFFICIALS EYE MUTUAL TRADE BENEFITS

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 1 Feb 81 p 16

[Text] At a luncheon honouring Mr. Arthur Thompson, Charge d'Affaires at the Jamaican mission in Moscow, Mr. Peter King, Chief Executive of the Jamaica National Export Corporation Group of Companies, emphasised the need for continued development of trade between Jamaica and the U.S.S.R.

"It is well known that our ties with the Soviet Union go far back. Pimento, as you know, is one of our most important products and in its trade, you have been one of our most important partners," he told Russian representatives present.

In welcoming Mr. Thompson to the J.N.E.C., Mr. King said: "Mr. Thompson is, perhaps, our most experienced career diplomat. He has represented us with distinction in London, Geneva, Port of Spain and Georgetown. He now represents us in Moscow with equal distinction."

## Concern

Also speaking at the luncheon was the Hon. Senator Oswald Harding, President of the Senate. He spoke of his long and personally close relationship with the guest-of-honour.

Commenting on the long existing Jamaican/U.S.S.R. ties in trade, Mr. Harding said: "There is every reason to look forward to this relationship continuing, while recognizing our differences with mutual respect."

"There is much we can share with Russia," he said. "For example, in the field of culture, in dance, in athletics, in gymnastics...and," he quipped, "we can perhaps teach you some cricket!" [as published]

Senator Harding wished Mr. Thompson continued success in his effort to stimulate trade between the two countries. "Our concern is about exports," he said. "We export or die."

Mr. Yuri Vasnev, Charge d'Affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Kingston, spoke on trade development between Jamaica and the U.S.S.R. and expressed the hope that the good relationship between the two countries would serve both the best interests of the two nations and their peoples. "Our trade must be two-way," he said, "and success

in this regard will depend on our efforts here, as well as those of Mr. Thompson in Moscow."

In his reply, Mr. Thompson said it had always been a pleasure and an adventure to serve his country. Paying tribute to the J.N.E.C. he said: "My heart and expertise is in trade and trade promotion, so it is a special pleasure to visit the J.N.E.C. and to meet the people with whom I have been dealing."

#### Guests

Guests at the luncheon included Mr. Vladimir Travin, Deputy Trade Representative of the Soviet Embassy; Mr. George Lopez, President of the Pimento Growers' Association which represents over 2,000 pimento growers islandwide; Miss Sadie Fraser, J.N.E.C. Deputy Executive Director; Mr. Ainsley Henriques, Managing Director, Jamaica Export Trading Company (JETCO) which handles the export of pimento. [as published]

Also among the guests were Mr. Izette Rhone, Managing Director of Motor Sales Ltd., local agents for Lada motor cars; Mr. Franklin McLaughlin, J.N.E.C. Director of Promotions and Trade Commissioner Service; Mr. Peter Gordon, Jamaica's Trade Commissioner-designate to Port of Spain, Trinidad; Mr. John Crooks, President of the J.N.E.C. Staff Association, and Mrs. Jennifer Nunes-Grey, J.N.E.C. Public Relations Officer.

C80: 3025

## EXPANDED TRADE WITH JAPAN AIRED BY VISITING DELEGATION

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] There is likely to be further trade co-operation between Jamaica and Japan, an API release stated yesterday.

A visiting eight-man delegation from Japan in an informal meeting with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Senator the Hon. Anthony Johnson on Friday expressed interest in Jamaica's coffee and pimento.

Stating that Government is interested in joint-venture enterprises in which local businessmen own shares, Mr. Johnson pointed out that such enterprises should be geared towards the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Central American markets as well as for local consumption.

Jamaican coffee exported to Japan fetches high prices in that market. It is used for blending. The proposed venture will however, involve the sale of pure (100%) Jamaican coffee in Japan. It will also require the setting up of a small processing plant in that country, Mr. S. Hirao, the leader of the delegation explained.

## Possibility

The group also advised that there is a strong possibility of Japan importing Jamaican pimento following a sampling of the pimento in Japan. The Japanese businessmen have also indicated interest in assembling motorised bicycles in Jamaica.

Also participating in the discussions were Mr. Astill Sangster, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture who has responsibility for coffee and pimento, and Mr. Larry Meghoo, manager of the Coffee Industry Board.

The other members of the Japanese delegation were Mr. H. Yamada, Mr. U. Fujiwara, Mr. Y. Sagawa, Mr. A. Inoue, Mr. Sh. Hirao and Mrs. E. Imao.

The delegation is scheduled to hold talks with Jamaican businessmen before leaving the island today.

CSO: 3025

## SHIPPING COST HIKE COULD RUIN ISLAND'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

## Rate Increase

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Text]

A proposed upward adjustment of freight rates by the West India steamship lines conference WITASS is regarded as likely to introduce "punishing" new costs to Jamaican exporters and is being viewed with extreme concern by the Jamaica Shippers' Council.

Described as "exorbitant upward adjustments", the proposed increases will boost Jamaica's freight costs by an estimated U.S. \$2.25 million and are scheduled to go into effect on March 1, this year. The increases will affect both eastbound and westbound freight costs and are bound to affect prices of both Jamaica's imports and exports.

Shippers' Council Chairman, Mr. Vincent Marrow-McIntosh, told a recent special meeting of the Council that, in addition to the proposed WITASS increases, other "additional" will be put into effect. These include a controversial "currency adjustment charge" which at present stands at 18 per cent of the freight rate and will further increase the cost of shipping both to, and from, Europe from Jamaica.

## Annual increases

"Coming at this time, these charges are serious and could have a punishing effect on Jamaica's attempts to increase its export performance. This cannot fail to have the effect of pushing up costs of

goods imported into Jamaica", Mr. McIntosh said.

Mr. McIntosh pointed out that these increases follow a number of annual boosts during the past three years which have amounted to U.S. \$36.00 per ton, which, with the new increase, will rise to U.S. \$49.00 per ton. The meeting between the Shippers' Council and WITASS next Monday is expected to see hard bargaining between the two interests as the Council fights to protect the interests of Jamaica's importers and exporters.

The effect of continuing freight increases on Jamaica's economy is seen as capable of setting back the national drive to economic recovery. Mr. Prakash Vaswani, President of the Jamaica Exporters' Association, recently declared that continuing increases were excessive and constituted a threat to development which Jamaica must protect itself against.

"We are very disturbed when it is realized that ship-owners have managed to insulate themselves against inflationary and other cost effects by the simple expedient of passing them on to the shippers without consultation or any discussion," Mr. McIntosh said.

Members of the Shippers' Council include the Jamaica Exporters' Association, the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, the Customs Brokers' Association, the Jamaica National Export Corporation, and other public and private sector institutions.

#### Labor Cost Estimates

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Feb 81 p 13

[Excerpt] Savings of US\$850,000 in anticipated cost to Jamaica shippers emerged from discussions on Wednesday during a conference between the Jamaica Shippers' Council and the Association of West Indies Steamship Lines (WITASS) in the Board Room of the Jamaica National Export Corporation.

The shippers' costs, originally estimated at more than US\$2.25 million, eventually emerged from discussions as some US\$1.4 million WITASS officials said that other special consideration will be given to commodities likely to be seriously penalised in overseas markets by rates increases.

CSO: 3025



## SEAGA SAYS PNP GOVERNMENT LOST MILLIONS FROM IMF

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Feb 81 p 13

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga told Parliament on Tuesday, that by breaking off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in March last year, the previous government had given up U.S. \$312 million in assistance to the island.

Mr. Seaga said: "When they gave up any further negotiations with the Fund, they were not apparently aware of what they were giving up and it is time that the magnitude of that loss should be spelt out.

"They gave up U.S.\$142 million, which would have been provided by the International Monetary Fund and they gave up at that time linked to that \$142 million, a further \$170 million from other sources such as trade credits, World Bank programme loans and assistance from Donor Countries. In all they gave up U.S.\$312 million in assistance which would have flowed during the year and which would have provided very adequate coverage for the needs of the economy in the course of that year.

"In giving it up, Mr. Speaker, we were advised that there was an alternative path, and since taking office I have tried to discover where that alternative path was recorded. I have tried to find out what financial arrangements had been made, because I was quite certain that this alternative path was not a high-level secret known only to one person, and if indeed it was known to only one person, it could be only the Minister of Finance and assuming that the Minister of Finance was unaware, then it is beyond reason to believe that it was not known to the then Prime Minister."

Mr. Seaga said that after a thorough search of the records it is yet to be found where the records are in respect of the alternative.

He said that what was obvious was that on each occasion subsequent to March 23, 1980, when the decision to break off the talks was taken, whenever the country received a new loan, the new loan was heralded as if it was the result of the new economic path and the government's ability to attract new assistance which was giving support to the country because of the alternative path.

Mr. Seaga said that loans amounting to \$17.15 million had already been negotiated by the previous government from Kuwait, Norway and Algeria. He said that that sum neither closed the residual gap in the foreign exchange budget of \$96 million, nor the \$312 million given up when the negotiations broke off.

"It was obvious that no real alternative existed," the Prime Minister said. "This became even more obvious when at a June meeting of the Donor Country Group in Washington, which meets to make pledges to countries in this area, Jamaica had the distinction of being the country for which no pledges were recommended because of dissatisfaction as to what path the country was taking and where it was going.

"It is obvious from all the discussions that I have had, that if the government had come up with a viable alternative path, the government of the day, it would not be a question of whether that path was ideologically different from the path of the Donor Group or ideologically different from the path of any other concerned person. If it was viable, if it existed it would have received a measure of support. The fact of the matter is that it never existed," the Prime Minister said.

CSO: 3025

## SPAULDING RESIGNS AS PNP DEPUTY; MANLEY OFFERS TO QUIT

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] PNP vice-president, Mr. Anthony Spaulding, has resigned from that office, in the latest turn of events which began with the offer of resignation last Sunday of PNP president, Mr. Michael Manley in a letter to the National Executive Council.

There were reports in PNP circles that Mr. Manley had set a number of conditions in his letter of resignation. One of these, the reports said, was a demand for the resignation of certain top members. It is believed that some of those named were among the 25 members who abstained when his resignation was put to the vote in which 83 of the 112 delegates present, rejected it.

At the same time, a number of political observers interpreted Mr. Spaulding's resignation as a show of solidarity with the party president.

A special meeting of the National Executive Council has been called for later this week, to discuss with Mr. Manley the reasons for his resignation offer. That meeting will also deal with Mr. Spaulding's letter of resignation from the vice-presidency.

Meanwhile, Mr. Spaulding gave a flat "no comment" response to questions yesterday about his resignation from the vice-presidency.

CSO: 3025

## MONTHLY COST OF IMPORTED FOOD SHARPLY CRITICIZED

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The monthly import food bill for the island is running at US\$30 million and more, the Director of Consumer Affairs in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mrs. Irena Cousins told rural shopkeepers yesterday in Kingston.

"There are very few economies that can afford a situation like that in which a country as small as ours is eating US\$30 million monthly," Mrs. Cousins said. She was speaking at a meeting of the National Federation of Rural Shopkeepers Cooperative Limited, at the Four Seasons Hotel, Ruthven Road.

## Production the Answer

Mrs. Cousins said it was a dangerous situation, and called on the shopkeepers to do what they could to encourage increased local food production, which was the answer to high food bills.

She said that certain situations obtaining could not continue. For example, Seprod was established to manufacture cooking oil, margarine and soap from coconuts. Yet at present, the company was importing 96 per cent of its raw materials for the production of those items.

In a general comment on the food supplies situation, Mrs. Cousins said that provisions were being made for adequate supplies of canned mackerel, flour, rice, pickled meat and pork tails to be available shortly where this was not so now. She said that the shortage of detergents was expected to ease shortly as Seprod had imported the raw materials that were needed.

Mrs. Cousins said that the shortage of chicken necks and backs was being prolonged by the necessity to have them in refrigerated containers for shipment here. By April the problem should be solved, she said. She added that production of some basic food items was being hampered by frequent power outages, which threw out schedules very often and blew hopes for the relief of shortages in many instances.

The Federation of Rural Shopkeepers Co-operative Society groups some 1,100 shopkeepers serving an estimated 330,000 families throughout Jamaica. At present it is housed in offices provided by the Community Economic Organization at St. Lucia Avenue, New Kingston, but is expected to move to new offices at 22b Old Hope Road.

The Jamaica National Investment Corporation has approved in principle, a loan of \$300,000 to the Federation, Mr. Barry Brown, CO's Assistant General Manager for Productions, said yesterday.

CSO: 3025

## TOURISM HURTING; HOTELS SEEK GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Many of the island's hotels are faced with financial problems and the assistance of the Government is to be sought by the Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association to tide them through the continuing difficult period.

At a meeting of the JHTA Council held at the Association's headquarters in Kingston on Wednesday last week, it was stated that the Ministry of Tourism was aware of the situation but that urgent action was absolutely necessary as "the time is crucial" and from all indications would become worse around June or July, if help was not forthcoming.

There was recognition at the meeting of the financial constraints which the Government is under, consequently the question of a grant, while mentioned, will not be pursued. Instead, the JHTA will propose to the Government that soft loans at a low interest rate should be made by the Jamaica Development Bank to the hotels which are in need of assistance, with a moratorium period before commencement of repayment.

There was, however, no despondence among the hoteliers over the future of the tourist industry although the popular view was that the commencement of significant recovery may not come before the 1981-82 winter season, according to a J.H.T.A. news release.

A source of encouragement to the hoteliers is the improvement of Jamaica's image abroad, and a resolution was passed congratulating the Prime Minister, the Hon. Edward Seaga, for "the tremendous public relations job" he has done for the island over the past three months.

The JHTA had previously sent a telegram to the Prime Minister congratulating him on his offer of free vacations here to the former American hostages who were held in Iran.

The feeling of the meeting was that Jamaica should capitalise on the steady restoration of Jamaica's image in the market place as a desirable destination and that the first priority should be an intensive and immediate follow-up public relations campaign.

The meeting, by resolution, also congratulated the Hon. Anthony Abrahams, Minister of Tourism, for his recent speech in Washington.

The meeting welcomed Mr. John Gentles, new Director of Tourism, who assured the hoteliers of the full cooperation of the Jamaica Tourist Board in the interest of the industry.

## SHEARER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Feb 81 pp 1, 13

[Text] Jamaica today called on Non-Aligned countries to strengthen co-operation among themselves and urged the establishment of "appropriate facilities" to avert the collapse of developing countries that depend heavily on oil imports.

The Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister, Hugh Shearer, told delegates to a Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference that little progress had been made in the North-South Dialogue.

"Indeed the marginal changes we secured, through the establishment of the Common Fund, now face the prospect of erosion in the steadily deteriorating world economic situation," he said.

Shearer, whose country sits on the important Coordinating Bureau of the 96-nation movement, made a plea for serious preparations for this year's United Nations Conference on new and renewable sources of energy in Nairobi.

"The situation in the world energy order is untenable in the short term. The association between the balance-of-payments crisis in the oil-importing developing countries and the price of their energy imports, must be recognised and appropriate facilities established to avert the collapse of their economies," the Minister said.

The veteran Jamaican politician stated that the Non-Aligned Movement had been unable to maintain its belief in collective self-reliance. He urged members of the movement not to abandon its principles.

Shearer said: "Its activities towards the outside world have continued: for example, the Common Fund has been negotiated jointly with the developed countries, but activities within the developing world seem to have languished."

He added: "The programme adopted in 1972 for economic advancement among members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other developing countries has not materialised effectively."

"In the case of the solidarity fund, the Non-Aligned movement evidently abandoned it before it came to life. Only 22 members have joined."



"I am not proposing that the Non-Aligned Movement should curtail its efforts in the North-South dialogue or in activities aimed at introducing the New World Economic Order," Mr. Shearer said.

"But I urge the members of the Movement: do not abandon the principles of collective self-reliance."

The Deputy Prime Minister said it would be a shame on the Movement if the Guyana-headquartered Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (APEC)--which co-ordinates projects relating to trade, transport and industry--folded up.

Shearer called on the Movement to participate in the project and ensure its viability by providing much-needed finances.

The Jamaican delegate also expressed his country's concern "that the response to certain events indicates an unsure understanding of the essential principle that a movement will cease to be effective if it fails to maintain its credibility on critical issues."

Stating that the Movement would be judged by its actions--or by its inaction, Shearer said: "...Jamaica is dismayed at the Movement's reluctance (or inability) to condemn forthrightly the armed intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement."

"The Non-Aligned Movement must now find, even belatedly," he added, "the moral courage to call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and to insist on the absolute right of the Afghan people to determine their own future, free from foreign interference in whatever form or guise."

Jamaica also supported Belize, whose independence from Britain has been stalled by a territorial dispute with neighbouring Guatemala. "We note with pleasure from (Belize) Premier George Price's message to this conference that Belize is now on its way to independence," Shearer said. (as published)

On Southern Africa, Shearer said: "...The welcome wind of change in Zimbabwe seems to have swept the racist South African regime even further along the path of intransigence and duplicity they have chosen for themselves."

"Those who would ride the backs and trample the rights of the South African and Namibian peoples must themselves be brought to their knees," the Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister added.

"Jamaica calls on the Movement to urge upon the United Nations, and particularly upon the permanent members of the Security Council, to ensure the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria under chapter VII of the Charter."

Shearer also noted that the energies of the Non-Aligned Movement should be increasingly channelled into economic problems of fundamental concern to all developing countries.

"...I believe that given the existing international conditions and the prognosis for the future, the Movement must give to questions of Third World development and

to ECDC (Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries) the priority they demand," he said.

The Jamaican delegate supported a criticism made yesterday by Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson of the protectionist policies adopted by some developed countries who sought to curb the exports of developing countries.

Shearer said that it was a "small wonder" that they (developed countries) have taken recourse to protectionist policies as the answer to increasing unemployment and balance of payments crises in their economies.

"But our Movement must remind them, if indeed they have forgotten, that these remedies failed to halt economic recession in the 1930s and sowed the seeds for the second world war," he added.

The Jamaican delegate also reaffirmed his country's support for the "struggles of the Palestinian people" and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in Kampuchea.

CSO: 3025

## SIX NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS CREATED FOR MARCH POLLING

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Six new electoral divisions have been created after a re-definition of division boundaries in the constituencies of Western St. Thomas, Southeast St. Catherine, North-Central St. Andrew and Southeast St. Andrew, by the Electoral Advisory Committee.

Creation of these new divisions has increased to 275 the total number of electoral divisions in which seats will be contested in the Local Government elections on March 2. Up to last month, the number of electoral divisions was 269.

The chairman of the Electoral Advisory Committee Prof. Gladstone Mills, said that because of the limited time for preparation, the Committee could not embark on as comprehensive an exercise as it would have liked to do. "But what we have done is to look at the most glaring cases in which population growth justifies urgent action," he said.

Yesterday, the Director of Elections, Mr. Noel Lee, confirmed that two new electoral divisions have been created in Western St. Thomas, which previously had nine divisions. The two have been created by the division of Yallahs into East and West, and the division of York to create an additional division, namely, Spring Garden.

South-east St. Catherine which previously had four electoral divisions, has had two new divisions added. To the original four--Grogory Park, Independence City, Edgewater and Braeton--have been added Naggo Head and Waterford.

St. Andrew North-Central has had its original three divisions increased by one, to four. Ziadie Gardens, the new division, has been added to Constant Spring, Halfway Tree and Barbican.

In Southeast St. Andrew where there were two electoral divisions, namely, Vineyard Town and Trafalgar Park, a new division--Stadium Gardens--has been added to take the number to three.

Population growth in the four constituencies resulted in divisions with numbers of electoral "considerably in excess of the parish average", said the Director of Elections.

In redefining the electoral division boundaries, the Committee said it took into consideration not only the number of electors in each area, but also geographical location, size of township and "completeness" of the community.

The re-definition of electoral boundaries which was undertaken by the Electoral Advisory Committee at its meeting last week, was the first to be undertaken since the last Local Government elections were held in March, 1977. During those elections, candidates contested 264 of the 269 electoral divisions. Five candidates, all of them PNP were elected, unopposed.

In the preparations now being carried out at the Electoral Office for holding the elections, selection of polling stations is proceeding in all 60 constituencies. Altogether, some 6,500 of these stations will be selected.

Already, copies of the voters' list have been despatched to the two major political parties and to the Returning Officers.

The Elections Director said there has been only a slight amendment of the list which stood at 990,417 electors at the October 30 general election. About 160 new electors, whose names had been left off due to clerical error, have been added, raising the total of 990,577 electors.

C80: 3025

## ASIN TO PUT CARIBBEAN HEADQUARTERS IN JAMAICA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

**JAMAICA HAS BEEN CHOSEN** as the venue by the Latin American Telex News System (ASIN), for the establishing of a headquarters for the Caribbean region.

With the setting up of a headquarters in the Caribbean region, it is expected that ASIN, which is responsible for the collection of information in the Caribbean and Latin American regions for the dissemination to Asia, Africa and Europe will now provide a more efficient flow of information between the North and South.

The disclosure was made by Minister of Information and Culture, Hon. Ed Bartlett, in an address to the monthly meeting of the Western Chapter of the Life Underwriters' Association of Jamaica (LUAJ), at the Mutual Life Building, Montego Bay, on Monday, January 26.

## Centre

Mr. Bartlett, in making the announcement said that Jamaica would subsequently be the centre for the flow of information between people of the North and the

South and that all Jamaicans should be proud of the achievement. The centre will be manned by Jamaican personnel.

Speaking on the subject of information and culture, Mr. Bartlett said there were plans to upgrade the information in Jamaica.

"The time has come to free up the public media, for we cannot build a nation on bias and misinformation", he added.

According to the Minister, the media should reflect a true and honest account of the day and should not be influenced by any form of politics. "For an institution to be true, it must display a strong element of professionalism," he said.

Referring to the JBC and Daily News, the Minister noted that these media were not "viable". The Daily News, he said, was "virtually broke", and the plans are being formulated to restructure the JBC. He dismissed allegations of victimization of JBC, stating that the Corporation was "overstuffed" and the Government could not operate effectively with such a burden.

## MILK DUMPING CONTINUES AS DAIRYMEN CONTINUE STRIKE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Feb 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt]

**D**AIRY FARMERS IN SEVERAL PARISHES continue to dump thousands of gallons of milk per day, as the strike at United Dairy Farmers in Kingston remained unresolved up to yesterday.

Production and maintenance workers did not begin the phased resumption of work on Wednesday as agreed, because of a disagreement over which workers should resume first.

The workers, who are represented by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), are demanding that two union delegates and all the factory engineers, (about 12) be included in a list prepared by the management stating which workers are to resume work first.

MEANWHILE THE STRIKE CONTINUED TO HAVE SEVERE effects on the dairy industry. Speaking to the Gleaner yesterday afternoon, St. Thomas dairy farmer of Serge Island, Mr. Isaac Matalon, said he would have to dump a further 1,000 gallons of milk today. His storage facilities were up to capacity as there were no vehicles for transporting the milk.

Mr. Matalon said that because of the strike, the milk tankers could not leave the United Dairy Farmers' premises, and this together with a shortage of cartons experienced by the company earlier caused his dairy to lose about \$100,000 since last year.

He said other big dairies as well as small farmers in St. Thomas have had a similar experience and morale was at a very low ebb in the industry.

Similar reports have come from small and medium-sized milk producers, especially in Clarendon and St. Catherine, who are normally serviced by the United Dairy Farmers collections. Thousands of gallons per day are being dumped in these areas as well.

ALTHOUGH THE PRICE OF MILK supplied to the Bybrook Condensery of the Jamaica Milk Products is 25 cents per quart less than obtains on the fluid milk market, the farmers would have been willing to cut their losses by selling to the condensery.

However, they are unable to secure the milk containers and the transport facilities to take the milk to Bog Walk.

The problem was discussed at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jamaica Livestock Association and a decision taken to telegraph the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Percy Braderick, on the matter.

In the telegram, the JLA directors said the situation now obtaining in the industry was so grave that "the industry will collapse this year unless appropriate and urgent action is taken to solve the present problems."



## SOYA BEAN STRIKE, PRICE FREEZE BESET POULTRY INDUSTRY

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] A two-sided crisis is facing the island's poultry meat industry--a critical lack of feeds, caused by the strike at Jamaica Soya Industries; and a delay in the granting of a price increase to poultry producers.

The strike by workers at the soya bean processing factory has almost exhausted inventories of soya bean meal, a vital component of livestock feeds formulae.

A shipment ordered from abroad through Jamaica Nutrition Holdings is not expected to arrive before two weeks by which time considerable damage could be done to the poultry and other livestock industries.

THE GLEANER understands that there are some supplies of soya bean meal at the processing plant in St. Catherine, but these are not being distributed because feed plants operators are reluctant to send in their vehicles because of threats to their vehicle operators, the result of an industrial dispute.

The second problem facing the poultry meat industry is the failure of the Government to grant a price increase which had been requested since last year June. This has had the effect, it is reported, of forcing one of the major producers out of business and the placing of a second, into receivership.

Following a 10 cent per lb. increase granted last May, poultry producers submitted that the Prices Commission had erred in calculating the production cost of poultry meat, and had therefore granted a smaller increase than was needed for a viable operation.

An application for a further increase was filed about two weeks later, but no decision was taken by the former Government. Now, it is understood that the Prices Commission is favourable toward granting a 12 cents a lb. increase but there has been no action to implement it.

Meanwhile, Eagle Farms Limited ceased operation last year and its production of about 100,000 lb. of meat per week has been taken up by Jamaica Broilers Limited. Caribbean Broilers has been placed in liquidation and its weekly output reduced from about 300,000 lb. per week to about 240,000 lb. per week.

Jamaica Broilers, which having taken up the slack in the supply created by the closure of Eagle Farms, now has a production of 760,000 to 780,000 lb. per week, but owing

to the price situation has made no return on sales of nearly \$40 million since the middle of last year.

Over the last five years, four of the six major producers of poultry meat have been forced out of business because of financial losses on their operations. It has also been calculated that the smaller producers, plagued by indifferent feed supply and increasing cost of production, have dropped their output of poultry meat from about 20 million lb. per year, to about 16 million lb. per year.

Sources in the industry have however, expressed optimism that there will be an early change in the present gloomy outlook and have pointed out that licences for materials such as packaging, medications, and pre-mixes, have been provided to cover the first three months of this year.

Meanwhile unionized workers at the Jamaica Soya plant in Old Harbour are expected to resume work this morning. The pay dispute which resulted in the strike last week Tuesday is being dealt with by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

The Soya workers, who are members of the NNU, have been in dispute with the management since last April, over wage increases.

CSO: 3025

## MAJOR 5-YEAR RAIL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OUTLINED

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] A major development programme to modernise and improve the island's rail system over a five-year period, at an estimated cost of between \$50 million and \$70 million, is planned by the Jamaica Railway Corporation.

JRC chairman John Allgrove gave details of the programme to newsmen and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport, the Hon. E. K. Powell, on Thursday, during an all-day tour by rail of sections of the track where upgrading work is under way.

The Minister and the Press got a first-hand account of the Immediate Measures Programme which forms part of the wider Five-Year Programme and which is proceeding under the supervision of a consultant from the French Railway Company, Sofrerail which is a subsidiary of the National Railway Company.

Société Nationale de Chemin de Fer (SNCF).

#### Losses

Mr. Allgrove explained the problems affecting the rail service, including heavy financial losses, which he said had left the Corporation in a "crippled state". The Corporation last year was forced to cut back passenger service, resulting in a revenue loss of \$5 million, coupled with a bank overdraft of another \$3.7 million, Mr. Allgrove said. Work stoppages in early January last year left losses of \$5 million and damage to rail facilities in western Jamaica by Hurricane Allen was put at \$14 million.

Explaining the bank overdraft, he said that of the \$3.7 million, some \$2.9 million was being paid to Alcan Jamaica Limited for truckage of mineral during a work stoppage. The money was being deducted at the rate of \$150,000 a month.

#### Budget

He said that the JRC had submitted a Capital Budget of \$8 million to continue the Immediate Measures Programme which has been hampered by a shortage of funds to purchase ballast and sleepers for the track upgrading work.

In company with officials of Alcan, members of the JRC Board of Directors and officials of the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport, the management of the Corporation visited work sites, including sections of the tracks used for haulage of alumina.

The touring party saw some of the problems which included inadequate drainage; of zinc fences erected too close to the tracks by squatters; uncontrolled growth of weeds on the tracks; worn-out sleepers; and the dilapidated condition of railway stations, among others.

## BRIEFS

**TAIWAN INVESTMENT**--Senator the Hon. Anthony Johnson, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, met a two-man investment team from Taiwan at the Ministry on Tuesday last. Senator Johnson said proposals for joint ventures running into millions of dollars would be of great benefit to the country, by increasing employment and earning foreign exchange through exports. The two-man delegation was headed by Mr. Geoffrey Hyde, Head of International Investment in Taiwan. The other member was Mr. Ed Bouey, from the Taiwanese Embassy. Among the proposals lifted by the team were development of a shrimp farm, electronic assembly and garment manufacturing plants in the Kingston Free Zone, expansion of the pig industry, the setting up of a pork-processing plant, and the production of animal feed from bagasse. Senator Johnson expressed interest in the projects, particularly in the garment manufacturing and electronic assembly plants in the Free Zone area, which he noted had been developed especially for such projects. He also pointed out that he would readily support the facilities for the production of the animal feed, if a cheap nutritional additive could be found; and the expansion of the pig industry, if an export market for the processed pork was identified. The possibility of deepsea fishing and the production of asparagus, for export were also looked into. Senator Johnson said that fishing technology would always be welcomed and he expressed support for the production of asparagus and mushrooms which might do well on the export market. [Text] [Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 1 Feb 81 p 16] The following statement was issued by API on February 5, 1981: "An API release number 214/81, headlined 'Taiwanese investment in Jamaica discussed' and dated January 27, stated in paragraph three that "The other member was Mr. Ed. Bouey, a representative from the Taiwanese Embassy". The impression may have been given that there is a Taiwanese embassy in Jamaica. There is, in fact, no such embassy in Jamaica." [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Feb 81 p 2]

**COUP TRIAL FINDING**--Five Jamaica Defence Force soldiers charged in connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the Manley Government and the legally constituted military authority in June last year were freed yesterday by the Court Martial which tried them. Those found not guilty and freed yesterday afternoon at Up Park Camp are: Sgt. Albert Farquharson, Cpl. Prince Brown, Lance Cpl. Charleston Reid, Pvt. Andrew Kellson and Pvt. Archibald Gallimore. They had been in detention for some 230 days. [as published] When the Court Martial resumes this morning, Judge-Advocate Mr. H. Aubrey Fraser will call on Lt. Carlton Reid, Sgt. Issac Jagnarine, Cpl. Philbert Trenchfield and Cpl. Athle Swaby to state their defence in respect of the charges preferred against them. Lt. Reid and the other three soldiers are charged under section 42(b) of the Defence Force Act with failing to report a

mutiny. Swaby, Trenchfield and Jagnarine are also charged under Section 75 with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Swaby is additionally charged with breaching Section 41, in that he incited soldiers to mutiny. [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Feb 81 p 1]

**BAUXITE UNION SETTLEMENT**--Full agreement between the five bauxite/alumina companies and the National Workers Union in their dispute over the payment of retroactive wages, was arrived at yesterday, the result of unilateral discussions with both parties by the Minister of Labour, the Hon. J. A. G. Smith. The Minister had held talks Monday with the managements of Alcan Jamaica Company, Alcoa Minerals of Jamaica and Alumina Partners of Jamaica, the alumina companies, and bauxite producers, Reynolds Jamaica Mines and Kaiser Bauxite Co., and the NWU but without success. Yesterday's agreement provides for the negotiations to remain at the Ministry of Labour with regard to the industry-wide claims, notwithstanding the continuation of negotiation of local-level claims at the local level. According to a Ministry spokesman, the agreement was reached on the clear understanding that: "a) the effective date of the new collective agreement will be February 1, 1981; b) full normalcy will be maintained by both sides." The dispute arose out of the companies' refusal to pay retroactive wages. The companies said the non-payment of retroactive rates is a part of their collective agreement and was introduced to reduce the time-span for bargaining after a \$55 million loss to the Government through industrial action during prolonged negotiations in 1975. The dispute resulted in 72-hour strike-notices being served on the five companies but their closure was averted by the last-minute persuasion by Mr. Smith, resulting in the talks Monday and yesterday. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Feb 81 p 1]

**CONSTRUCTION WORKERS PAY**--Agreement was reached at the Ministry of Labour yesterday for a 33 1/3% pay rise for workers in the building and construction industry. The agreement followed months of negotiations between the builders represented by the Master Builders Association and the workers represented by the BITU, and NWU and the TUC. The builders were insisting on limiting the increase to a 30% rise but the unions stuck to their 33 1/3% demand. The contract is for 28 months. The parties are to have further discussions at the Ministry on a 15% end-of-project bonus, which has been causing problems within the industry for sometime. Agreement on improvements in fringe benefits was reached prior to yesterday's meeting. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Feb 8. p 11]

**COUP GUILTY VERDICT**--Jamaica Defence Force Corporals Athle Swaby and Philbert Trenchfield were yesterday found guilty by Court Martial at Up Park Camp of plotting to overthrow the Manley Government and the duly constituted military authority in June last year and were ordered imprisoned. Swaby, 28, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; for inciting soldiers to mutiny with violence, he is to serve five years, and for failing to report a mutiny he is also to serve two years. The sentences which are subject to the confirmation of the Chief of Staff of the Jamaica Defence Force are to run concurrently. Trenchfield, 32, is to serve five years for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and two years for failing to report a mutiny. These sentences will also run concurrently. Two other JDF members Lt. Carlton Reid and Sgt. Issac Jagnarine were freed yesterday. Jagnarine and Reid were charged with failing to report a mutiny and Jagnarine was charged additionally with conduct



to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Feb 81 p 1]

**ADDITIONAL JBC FIRINGS**--Thirteen members of the staff of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation's newsroom were dismissed by the Corporation yesterday. The 13 journalists were informed by letter of their dismissal, which the Corporation said was part of its continuing restructuring exercise. The notices took immediate effect. They were told that they would be notified shortly of arrangements for redundancy payments. The GLEANER understands that the remaining newsroom staff of nine includes three who are on leave, two junior editors, a freelancer and three senior officers in the department. This brings to 32 the number of persons connected to the news section of the corporation who have been made redundant since the exercise started in January. The NWU in a letter to the Minister of Labour yesterday, described the action as "barbaric" and requested an urgent meeting with the Minister, the Hon. J. A. G. Smith. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Feb 81 p 1]

**AID FROM BONN**--The German Ambassador to Jamaica, Dr. Karl Leuteritz, has expressed his government's willingness to expand aid to Jamaica, through its technical assistance programmes. In discussion with Health Minister, Dr. Kenneth Baugh, on Tuesday January 27, the Ambassador suggested that government formulate, as early as possible, a list of its priority projects that needed the assistance of his government. Noting some of the health needs outlined by Minister Baugh, Dr. Leuteritz said that he was sure that some assistance could be rendered in those areas, as his country has "quite a tradition of cooperation with Jamaica". The Minister briefed the Ambassador on plans to upgrade training at all levels in the health sector and spoke of the need for ambulances and spare parts, more doctors and other medical personnel, and a plan for mobile medical and dental clinics. [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Feb 81 p 12]

CSO: 3025



## BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST—Basseterre, St. Kitts, Feb. 2 (CANA): Harvesting of St. Kitts-Nevis 1981 sugar crop was starting today, following agreement between government and trade union officials for new financial incentives and higher wages for the industry's employees. The package, concluded last night, offers a ten percent hike on the 1980 basic wage rate. The employers also agreed to introduce a five percent bonus based on earnings from September last year to August this year. Another bonus is being offered—a five percent end-of crop payment on wages earned this year. This will be given only if the crop is harvested by July 4, or if the workers are in no way responsible for a late end of the crop. In a broadcast carried on radio and television last night, Premier Kennedy Simmonds said he welcomed the agreement, signed by the state-run St. Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation, and the National Agricultural Corporation, and the St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union. Earlier the Premier had said that the 1981 production was not expected to be higher than last year's which was just over 35,000 tonnes. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 3025

## BANANA GROWERS REBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT CONTROL

## BGA Resolutions

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Guy Ellis]

[Text] CASTRIES, St Lucia, Tuesday, (CANA) — Banana growers, bitter over the government's disruption of foreign funds for the rehabilitation of the hurricane ravaged industry, and hurling charges of bad representation at their directors, have passed two resolutions with far reaching consequences.

During an often heated six-hour extraordinary meeting at the weekend, the growers called for an end to the domination of the 13-member directorate of their association by government appointees, and for the removal of serving elected directors who, they said, were not working in the growers interests.

The Banana Growers Association (BGA) is responsible for the development of the local industry. It was a private body until 1967, when the government, responding to allegations of mismanagement, made it a statutory body and appointed three directors on its nine-man board.

Last year, the ruling Labour Party Government, increased the nominated element from three to seven, making the elected growers a minority on the board.

At last Saturday's meeting, the growers voted to throw out the elected directors despite the fact that three of them, whose terms had expired, were not interested in re-election, while the other three resigned just before and during the meeting.

In their place the growers elected six new directors. The second resolution called on the government to remove its seven nominated directors within 21 days and give control of the association back to the growers.

The resolutions together also propose the creation of an interim board to serve for a maximum 90 day period, during which a new association will be formed with new articles written by the growers themselves.

Both resolutions came from the Desruisseaux district, an area south east of Castries. Branch chairman Raymond Flood, opening the debate, said the present association was sick and should be buried.

He alleged that the directors had failed growers who had lost respect of the banks, Guest Industries (which market the bananas overseas) and even their very wives and children.

Mr. Flood, a prominent small farmer, who in 1979 unsuccessfully attempted to enter Parliament as an independent candidate, said that if growers had received bad representation in past years, it was worse since last August when Hurricane Allen destroyed the island's entire banana crop.

He criticised the government's handling of the distribution of ECU\$4.96 million (US\$1.8 million) in funds to the industry from the European Community under the so-called

Stabex Scheme, and added that up to today there were banana growers who had suffered losses in the hurricane, but who had received no financial aid.

Stabex is an arrangement under which African Caribbean and Pacific Countries are compensated for earning shortfalls brought about by natural disaster.

Mr. Flood said the Stabex funds should have been used to compensate for losses in agriculture but only fishermen had received.

Further, he said, the directors had made no representation to the government on the behalf of growers. Said Flood "even if the Desruisseaux branch can forget this act we can never forgive it".

During the debate, one grower said that hurricane hit farmers in Jamaica and the other Windward Islands had received subsidies based on their production during the January to June 1980 period.

He charged that local fishermen who had received subsidies from the Stabex money were compensated not on the basis of pounds of fish produced, but on their total losses, and thought that banana growers had been poorly treated.

Throughout the meeting, banana growers came forward to criticise the board and the distribution of Stabex funds, and when both resolutions were put to the vote there was not a single dissenting voice.

Of the EC\$4.96 (US\$1.8 million) St. Lucia received in Stabex funds EC\$2.4 million (US\$888 000) was distributed among fishermen.

The balance went to food crop farmers, and to purchase fertiliser and carry out housing rehabilitation.

#### Government Reply

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Wednesday (CANA) — Agriculture Minister Peter Jonis today said that it was physically impossible for the Government to remove its seven nominated directors on the board of the St. Lucia Banana Growers Association within 21 days, as has been demanded by growers.

The Minister was reacting to last weekend's decision by delegates representing banana association branches across the country who adopted two resolutions calling for control of the affairs of the association to be returned to them.

During the meeting, the growers criticised the Government over the distribution of \$4.9 million (US\$1.8 million) in Stabex (price stabilising scheme) funds, saying they had been treated poorly and could not make their voices heard because of poor representation on the banana board.

The board comprises 13 directors, six of them elected by the growers, while the remaining seven are nominated by the Government.

At last weekend's meeting, the growers also voted out their elected directors and elected new ones.

Jonis, reacting to charges levelled by the growers during the meeting, said today that a

recent commission which investigated the operations of the association had recommended an 11-member board with only five appointed members.

He said: "This is what is going to happen, but the existing legislation must be changed and this cannot be done in 21 days. It is physically possible, and just not on."

The association is a statutory body governed by an Act passed in Parliament in 1987.

Jonis said that banana growers had no authority to demand Stabex funds. He pointed out that such funds were meant for areas in the productive sector of the economy but the Government had the final say in how they should be used.

He added: "The Prime Minister who is the Minister of Finance decided that housing needed at least a million dollars (US\$370 370) from these funds and he has taken that money to be spent on housing. That decision is final."

Jonis said that St. Lucian taxpayers were backing loans to the association to the tune of over three million dollars (US\$11 million) and Government did not intend to stand by and allow the association to act as it pleased.

OILFIELD WORKERS CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDUSTRY

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] San Fernando: Negotiations between Texaco Trinidad, Inc. and Oilfields Workers' Trade Union (OWTU) for a revised industrial contract, on behalf of the 7,000 plus, hourly-rated, weekly-paid workers, are proceeding in a cordial atmosphere.

According to a union spokesman: "We are hopeful. Settlement should be arrived at shortly."

In a spirit of goodwill and to show that they were anxious for a speedy and amicable settlement, OWTU reduced on Tuesday the 100 per cent wage demand to 70.

This was done in response to the company's package wage offer made recently. The parties met on Tuesday at Beaumont Hill Centre, Pointe-a-Pierre, and are due to meet again on Wednesday February 11, at the same venue.

When talks resume they are expected to go right into the wage and other monetary items.

The company's package offer included a wage increase average offer of between 33 and 34 per cent over three years.

CSO: 3025

## TEACHERS DEMANDING 'RECOGNITION,' OTHER ENHANCEMENTS

## Salary Proposal

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Teachers Union has submitted proposals to the Chief Personnel Officer for a new agreement for reclassification of teachers and a 110 per cent salary increase over a three year period.

Proposals have been put forward despite the continuing protest of the Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers Association (TTUTA) against any negotiations for teachers until the recognition issue is settled.

The proposed salary plan and conditions of service were approved at a special general council meeting of the Teachers Union last Saturday.

The union is also calling for the duties of teachers to be defined in the Education Act.

Details of the union's proposals were outlined in a Press release issued by the General Secretary of the union, Mr. St. Elmo Gopaul, yesterday.

He said the proposals had been submitted to the Chief Personnel Officer, Mr. Hilton Cupid.

According to Mr. Gopaul, on reclassification the union is proposing that Teacher 1 should be moved up from Range 33 to 40 and those with eight years service and over to range 44.

/It is proposed that Teacher 11 holding teachers' diplomas should be upped from Range 46F to 52 and Principal 1 from range 46 to 52. Proposal for Supervisor 1 is to move up the range from 53E to 58E./ [in boldface]

Among the conditions of service proposed by the TTTU, one of three unions now recognised are:

That a plan be initiated by which sick leave not used in any year should accumulate to a maximum of 200 days and become available when needed in addition to recognised annual period of sick leave and used only for purposes of sickness.

That teachers should be allowed to retire after 30 years' service on full pension with the option to continue up to the mandatory age.

Teachers who contributors to Widows and Orphans fund should have their contributions refunded if they wish, with interest. [as published]

Establishment of car loan facilities for teachers similar to those available for public servants, including purchase tax arrangements.

Paternity leave for four days be granted.

Book allowance of \$500 for training college student teachers.

Allowances for extra duties. [as published]

Full compensation from Government to teachers who suffer injury while on school premises or on school duties outside school.

The Trinidad and Tobago Association of Unified Teachers which is seeking recognition as the bargaining body for teachers has maintained a stand that no negotiations should take place for teachers until the recognition issue is settled.

In support of the TTUTA stand for recognition, teachers have been staying away from classes for short periods in what has been termed "sickout".

Last year the teachers demonstrated outside Parliament in support of TTUTA and since school resumed this year sickout action has disrupted school activities.

Chief Personnel Officer, Mr. Hylton Cupid, pointed out in a letter to TTUTA that the Law Reform Commission had started drafting legislation to amend the Education Act. [as published]

He said, too, that it was clear that Government acknowledged that TTUTA had made a claim for recognition on behalf of members of the teaching service.

The School Teachers Association of Trinidad and Tobago (STATT) had meanwhile stated that they would not be a party to negotiations for teachers with the CPO until the recognition dispute was settled.

In a statement last week, TTUTA stated that it had detected "an element of concession" in the letter from the CPO, but continued to call for a guarantee that no negotiations related to conditions of service of teachers would be initiated until the recognition dispute was resolved.

At present, teachers are officially represented by the Teachers Union, The Public Service Association and STATT.

#### Bill to House

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The draft Education Amendment Bill, currently in its final stages of preparation, will be presented in Parliament next Friday when it is expected that it will be taken through all its stages, THE GUARDIAN learned yesterday.



Passage of the Bill will lead to resolving the recognition problem of the Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers' Association (TTUTA).

The Bill, it was reported, was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The meeting was also attended by Dr. Edwin Watkins, Chairman of the Law Reform Commission, Mr. Hilton Cupid, Chief Personnel Officer, and members of the committee involved in drafting and considering the Bill.

Before it is presented to Parliament at its first sitting in the new year, the Bill, when finalised, will be discussed with the various organisations involved.

Amendments in the Bill, as was stated by Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Dr. Eric Williams in his 1981 Budget Speech, provide for the following:

Removal of apparent conferment of entrenched recognition status on existing associations;

Inclusion of substantive provisions relating to recognition;

Removal of prohibition against dual membership;

It also provides for the promulgation of regulations to determine claims for recognition; and to define classes.

Amendment of the Education Act has been the focal point of unrest among the country's 13,000 school teachers, resulting in a series of sickouts from school, and a damper on this year's Children's Carnival at the Queen's Park Savannah.

TTUTA was formed in 1979, and since then has been calling for a change in the Education Act to provide for majority representation for teachers.

Last November, the teachers staged a large placard demonstration around Parliament in a dramatic move to draw attention of parliamentaries and the public to their problems.

#### TTUTA Actions

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Unified Teachers' Association (TTUTA) is conducting a comprehensive assessment of physical conditions at the country's primary schools, with the view of having Government adhere to health and safety regulations.

According to officials of TTUTA, now embroiled in a recognition dispute with Government, teachers may embark upon another work-to-rule to have the regulations enforced.

And TTUTA has written Government's Chief Personnel Officer (CPO), Mr. Hilton Cupid, asking what progress has been made regarding amendments to the Education Act.

Mr. Harold Taylor, President, and Rev. Fr. Gerard Parfan, Vice-President of TTUTA, said the organisation had not yet received any official communication on the proposed amendments.

TTUTA was also insisting that it should see the draft of the amendments before reaching Parliament.

The letter to Mr. Cupid stated in part:

"In the event of your being unable to report any progress, we are to request once more that Government commit itself to a realistic deadline by which the draft amendments will be made available to TTUTA for comment and for discussion with you.

"We also remind you of our request for a date to be named for determining the first majority union for teachers by head count amongst the teachers."

TTUTA said in the meantime it was hoped that Government would not proceed to negotiate a new industrial pact for teachers until the recognition dispute was settled.

"We wish to point out that in this crucial matter we have never received any response from Government."

Copies were sent to the Minister of Finance (Prime Minister Dr. Eric Williams); the Ministers of Education and Labour, and the Permanent Secretary in the Education Ministry, Dr. Norbert Mason.

Both Mr. Taylor and Fr. Farfan were surprised at the submission of proposals for teachers by Trinidad and Tobago Teachers Union (TTTU).

Mr. Taylor, principal for Cumute RC School, said yesterday:

"Because of recent events in the local teaching fraternity, we are surprised that Mr. Gopeul still feels that he has the authority to act on behalf of teachers."

Noting that the School Teachers Association of Trinidad and Tobago (STAFF) is on record promising to dissolve itself

and transfer all assets to one autonomous trade union for teachers, Fr. Farfan said:

"We hope the other organizations representing teachers will do likewise."

TTUTA is seeking to displace STAFF, TTTU and PBA and become the sole bargaining unit for Trinidad and Tobago's 13,000 teachers.

Dwelling on the physical conditions exercise, Mr. Taylor said school teachers were collecting information for submission to the central executive of TTUTA.

CSO: 3025

FAMILY FARMS PART OF SUGAR REORGANIZATION PLAN

Ministry Proposals

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Establishment of some 2,000 family farms is being urged in proposals to reorganise the sugar industry, Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Errol Mahabir, revealed last night.

According to proposals now before Cabinet, he told the Small Business Association (SBA), priority in the distribution of sugar lands to set up these farms will be given to sugar workers.

The meeting of the South Chapter of the SBA, held at the Pleasantville Senior Comprehensive School in Fernando, and at which the Minister delivered the feature address, was well attended by members from other SBA chapters.

Speaking on the efficiency of State enterprises, the Minister referred to recent developments in the sugar industry and emphasised that it was wrong to conclude that implementation of the proposals would involve the loss of jobs for 10,000 sugar workers. [as published]

Mr. Mahabir said the country must come to terms with those State enterprises which continue to be a heavy financial burden on the taxpayer.

Sustained annual losses, had to be examined, and solutions provided to make the enterprises more efficient, while at the same time ensuring that job opportunities were provided for those who might be displaced in the rationalisation process.

In the case of the sugar industry, he said, the Minister of Finance was advised that the most optimistic forecast of the average export price for sugar over the 1981-1982 period was between \$1,135 to \$1,200 a ton; and this forecast took into account revenue from molasses and bagasse.

On the basis of the wage offer currently made by Caroni, sugar production cost in 1981 would be about \$2,500 a ton, and in 1982, about \$2,433 a ton--more sugar being produced then.

On the other hand, if the union's demands were put into effect production cost in 1982 would climb to approximately \$3,180 a ton.

Assuming the forecast export price accurate, Caroni faced the prospect of losing between \$1,200 on each ton of sugar.

Mr. Mahabir told the small businessmen of the three criteria proposed for reorganisation of the sugar industry. One was that over the medium and long-term, the change must promote, at an acceptable cost to the nation, beneficial social and economic development in the sugar belt and in the country as a whole.

The structure proposed, and which was under consideration, the Minister said, attached high priority to two functions of the Sugar Rationalisation Committee.

Firstly, that Caroni take active steps to diversify output from the sugarcane, and become active in downstream activities relating to the by-products of the sugar industry.

Secondly, Caroni should play a leadership role in technological change in agriculture designed to enlarge the nation's food supply.

The proposals, Mr. Mahabir emphasised, must all be carefully considered before any decision was taken. [as published] They also involved the retention of some 1,200 acres of land by Caroni to be vested in a food development subsidiary.

Farmers would be allocated up to ten acres to establish food farms, while farms of 20 to 30 acres would be allocated for the production of cane.

#### Additional Jobs

The proposals envisage that in the selection of farms, families employed by Caroni will be given priority. "And, of course, Orange Grove, where those are involved," Mr. Mahabir said.

Each of some 2,000 new family farms proposed is expected to employ, in addition to the family, at least two outside workers, thus providing some 4,000 additional jobs.

But these proposals, Mr. Mahabir said, would not only take some time in mature discussions, but also when decisions were taken to implement any of them, the implementation would also take some time.

#### Caroni Wage Offer

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Text]

**THE WAGES and salary package, which Caroni has offered to its unionised workers will cost the company \$180 million over three years and this will result in a sugar price of \$2,433 per ton in 1982, more than twice the expected revenue from sugar.**

It was pointed out in a document outlining structural changes in the sugar industry that since a large proportion of the costs was

fixed, reducing output would increase the unit costs and, perhaps add to the losses.

The unions have rejected the offer. Various calculations were appended, giving hypothetical variations of a wage offer. Clearly, a

stalemate situation exists, with its potential disruptiveness, it was stated in a document.

If the union demand is applied across the company, the company will produce sugar at \$3.179 per ton in 1962.

Besides, the company has been advised that the disparity between the salaries it pays to its professionals and other technical staff, and those which their counterparts receive outside of sugar, is greater than that which exists at the level of the hourly, weekly and daily-rated workers.

Quite apart from this, the mere existence of the Pt. Lisas operation and the

kind of capital-intensive activity that is projected there will serve to raise continually wages of technical and professional people in the area.

#### CONTINUED RISK

This means that the company will continue to be at risk with regard to its technical and professional staff, it was stated.

In adopting a stand for immediate comparative wages, the unions have departed consciously from the recommendations and the underlying cost strategies,

which informed the report of the Sugar Rationalization Committee, said the document.

It can be hoped that financial realities will persuade the union to accept the offer which the company has made, but there is little doubt that agitation will continue, causing disruptions of the company's operations, with consequent increases in costs.

The company will suffer financially, as a result, as a disproportionate burden of costs will be placed on the farmers of the country.

In a very important sense, unless the company and the industry adjust to the reality of the advent of Pt. Lisas, both must, inevitably die.

On the question of expected disruptions of the company's operations, Opposition Leader, Rep. Basdeo Pandey, President General of All Trinidad Sugar and General Workers' Trade Union, said in spite of all what has been said in the report, he called on the sugar workers to give maximum production without any form of warrant.

## U.S. IMAGE OF VENEZUELA CAUSES CONCERN, IRRITATION

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 26 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Venezuela's Image"]

[Text] The pathetic "Cambridge Reports" survey on Venezuela's image in the United States must not be consigned to oblivion. In essence, it reveals that 31 percent of the American people think that Venezuela is governed by a military dictatorship or a monarchy. More than 62 percent of those polled (2,400 persons selected in accordance with statistical methods) say that they know nothing about the country!

It is true that the study was ordered by the previous administration and was conducted in 1977, but there is no reason to assume that the figures have lost their validity. Quite to the contrary. There are more than emotional implications to the ignorance concerning the "dependable supplier of oil," which we have been over the years, as well as one of American industry's main trading partners on the continent and a loyal companion in dealing with key foreign policy problems.

We can rightly feel offended, because in few countries in the region is the people's familiarity with American history and society as widespread as in Venezuela. Avenues, parks and districts bear the names of illustrious Americans. Cars, refrigerators, shirts and clothing come from the United States. Soap, toothpaste, records, television sets, computers and the increasingly popular American hamburger are part and parcel of daily life in Venezuela. And in exchange for our sociocultural and economic alinement with the United States, its people cannot accurately describe our political status or even acknowledge our existence. This is worrisome, because if there is any country on the continent in which public opinion influences government decisions and approaches, it is the United States. A country that is overlooked by or unknown to as large a segment of society as disclosed in the poll is a country to which official circles will devote minimum attention. In international politics, this entails the risk of being left in the air. Our embassy in Washington took the praiseworthy initiative of sponsoring a course at Georgetown University that 30 students are presently enrolled in. This beginning must now be followed up by the organizations responsible for publicizing what is actually going on in Venezuela, if we care at all about Venezuela's image in the United States.



## CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY SPURS NEW HEMISPHERIC STRATEGY

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco leaves today on an official 2-day visit to Brazil to work out the final details for President Luis Herrera Campins' upcoming trip there, which will be within the next 3 months, according to diplomatic sources.

This is Venezuela's second move in its new hemispheric strategy. The first was Zambrano Velasco's visit to Canada, and the next will be his trips to Argentina (next week) and to Mexico, accompanying President Herrera Campins (probably in late March or early April).

The new hemispheric strategy was disclosed last Sunday by EL DIARIO DE CARACAS and was analyzed on Monday by the administration and the Social Christian Party (COPEI) at a closed-door meeting at the Melia Caribe Hotel in Caraballeda.

The shift in hemispheric policy is based mainly on fostering rapprochements with Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, so that, together with Venezuela, they can establish a "power center" between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

## Reasons for the Shift

The political switch to conservatism in the White House has polarized the world into two major blocs: the United States and the Soviet Union. Adapting to the new climate, the Venezuelan Government has decided on new guidelines for its foreign policy in the years to come.

Such initiatives are currently being undertaken by both Eastern and Western countries, which are consolidating new and traditional allies with an eye towards future negotiations and in light of the threat of a world conflict.

In this context, Venezuela had only two options regarding its international relations: one, stress the importance of the Andean Pact, and the other, the one adopted, bolster its ties with the "major nations of the hemisphere" other than the United States. With Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina we would be able to enhance our bargaining power between the two superpower blocs and continue trying to be a "pivotal country" in the Caribbean area.

As far as the first option is concerned, the Andean Pact has been a failure both economically and politically. The military government of Bolivia was the first to break away, and this was followed by snags with Peru in implementing certain economic measures; finally, border conflicts have made the area one of the most dangerous in today's world.

The most recent evidence of this was the outbreak of fighting between Ecuador and Peru. This was obviously not the appropriate bloc to negotiate with the major powers.

Venezuela would not be committing itself to an integration agreement like the Andean Pact with the "major nations of the hemisphere," and there are no immediate possibilities of them accepting something like this. Nevertheless, these nations are willing to strengthen economic ties, which in practice will surely translate into political cooperation.

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## EDITORIAL SEES ZAMBRANO SLIGHTED AT HAIG MEETING

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Haig-Zambrano Meeting"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met in Washington with several Latin American foreign relations ministers. The session, whose mechanics recalled those of final examinations when one student after another entered the room in which the teacher looked out sternly from behind a desk, was the first "highest-level" official contact between the new American diplomacy and a number of countries south of the Rio Grande or the Rio Bravo, as the Mexicans prefer to call it.

Several foreign ministers either did not attend the meeting or were not summoned. Mexico, Brazil and Argentina did not stand on line to talk with Haig for 10 minutes about the enormous problems in the world and the region. Certain foreign ministries have other methods and can rely on different channels to catch the State Department's attention.

The Latin American diplomats invited to the meeting with Haig were unable to secure major promises, if that was their hope. They did, however, succeed in having reaffirmed the already announced policy of a shift in the handling of certain criteria and principles. Although it has not been stated openly, one of them is obviously the rebirth of bilateralism and the unofficial death of the Third World in the U.S. State Department. Haig's initial remarks have already posed the question: What does Brazil have in common with Chad, for example, except that they are catalogued as developing countries and are automatically part of the Third World? The State Department will establish its own special channels of dialog with certain countries (such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina) in the moribund Third World, which is now the foster child of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which is financing the burden that the industrialized countries refuse to bear. The dictates of protocol will be observed in dealing with other underdeveloped nations, in accordance with the specific importance that each of them might hold for local and global U.S. interests.

It is therefore worrisome that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco was received along with "the other" Latin American ministers. Time will tell whether this "faux-pas" was merely a diplomatic slip-up or an indication of how Washington ranks relations with Caracas.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR TIES WITH MEXICO

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 6

[Commentary by Demetrio Boersner, Director of Policy Planning in the Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] Friendship and cooperation with Mexico are of great importance for Venezuela's foreign policy. Mexico has been and is one of the most prestigious countries in Latin America and the Third World. It is one of the contemporary world's main oil exporters. Furthermore, there are no grounds for rivalry nor any fundamental differences between Mexico and Venezuela.

Mexico's prestige stems partly from historic reasons. It has the good fortune to be a country without an identity crisis, basing its awareness of nationhood on an unbroken indigenous history dating back to the initial civilizations that arose 600 years before Christ, such as that of Teotihuacan. In the 19th century, the grassroots resistance led by Juarez against Maximilian's tragicomic monarchy prompted the admiration of the liberal world. Starting in 1911, the great Mexican Revolution, with its epic exploits and advanced initiatives of national liberation and social democracy, once again attracted the admiring attention of the world. The revolutionary movement was accompanied by a major cultural upsurge that heightened that admiration: the fine arts, literature, cinematography.

Moreover, Mexico has been able to gain prestige in the United Nations through its dependable and consistent foreign policy. Mexico has always defended the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples with great firmness. It has been unswerving in its solidarity with the cause of decolonization and in its support of the initiatives of the Group of 77 aimed at transforming the international economic order. Based on these principles, Mexico even refused to take part in multilateral interventionist moves, such as the "inter-American" blockade against Cuba. At the same time, its anti-intervention posture did not prevent Mexico from taking stands against oppressive regimes such as Franco's and Somoza's, pursuant to its sovereignty, without having to give explanations.

To this historically rooted international prestige, based also on a dependable and progressive foreign policy, we can add Mexico's great importance today as an oil-exporting country. Although it has declined to join OPEC, it does, in

practice, cooperate with the organization and makes oil-related decisions that are in keeping with Third World international solidarity. Venezuela is obviously the country to maintain and intensify the oil dialog with Mexico on behalf of OPEC.

Mexico's international prominence has been heightened in recent days by the importance that the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, attaches to the Aztec nation. Reagan feels that Mexico ought to join the United States and Canada in a sort of "North American confederation." Juarez' homeland, cognizant of its historic Latin American and Third World mission, will certainly decline such an arrangement. In any case, however, it will surely be the principal and favored spokesman and interpreter for Latin America vis-a-vis Reagan. We Venezuelans must be actively present to help Mexico do this job.

It is always comforting to remember that there are no grounds whatsoever for rivalry between Mexico and Venezuela. We do not have a common border. If Mexico's presence is necessarily important in Central America and the western Caribbean, Venezuela's presence is legitimate and acknowledged in the eastern Caribbean. Neither Mexico nor Venezuela are "geopolitical" or expansionist.

Lastly, the two countries are linked by their attachment to democracy, political democracy, doubtless imperfect and bourgeois, but with progressive leanings and momentum towards social justice.

The continuation and intensification of the Mexican-Venezuelan alliance is of vital constructive importance for mutual cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

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## ANDEAN PACT INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM TERMED FAILURE

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 8 Feb 81 p 10

[Article by Yadira Calderon]

[Text] The chairman of the Integration Committee of the Venezuelan Council of Industry, Carlos Cordido Valery, has asserted that the Andean Pact is hampering the industrialization of its member countries. He also noted that the battle against inflation has supplanted jobs as the Andean Pact's leading priority.

To cope with the crisis jolting the world's economic structure, the nations of the Third World are banding together in integration movements, seeking ways to meet the challenge of the industrialized countries. With the exception of the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, practically all other countries are part of some economic integration system.

Integration movements have arisen in response to the dictates of the current historical juncture, but a comprehensive assessment reveals that the balance scale is tipped in favor of the forces opposing integration.

After World War II, Latin America again tried to revive the longstanding ideal of a Latin American nation and a single state.

The Central American Common Market, LAFTA (now ALADI [Latin American Integration Association]), the Caribbean Community, the Andean Pact and SELA [Latin American Economic System] were formed.

Events have demonstrated that Latin American integration systems have not achieved their proposed objectives, and the path towards economic unity has vanished in a sea of structural differences, trends, approaches, regimes, possibilities and prospects.

The Andean Pact has not been immune to the integration crisis and during its 12 years of existence it has borne the frustrating burden of an unsuccessful joint industrial program.



## A Contradictory Program

In the wake of the recent fighting between Peru and Ecuador, two members of the Andean Pact, concern arose in Venezuelan economic circles regarding the stand that Venezuela ought to adopt on the industrial programs that were on tap within the framework of the Andean Pact.

Will Venezuela have to wait for Peru and Ecuador to settle their differences before regaining the momentum of industrial programs?

In response to this question, the chairman of the Integration Committee of the Venezuelan Council of Industry, Carlos Cordido Valery, asserted that the political conflicts facing the Cartagena Agreement neither harm nor benefit subregional industrialization, because the joint industrial program has, in practice, been a failure. "Of the nine sector programs, only four have moved ahead in talks, the automotive industry, metalworking, petrochemicals and iron and steel. So far, not a single industrial program has been implemented."

Before assessing the performance of the Andean Pact, Valery referred back to its beginnings and offered the following view: "At that time, ECLA's [Economic Commission for Latin America] economic schools of thought held the view that jobs were the number one economic priority, a view that made the Andean Pact acceptable to and welcomed by the region's industrial sector.

"Today, the priority of governments is curbing inflation, not creating jobs, and this means that the initial system proposed by the Andean Pact is not in keeping with the political and social interests of most of the member countries."

## Lack of Success

The Andean countries have deviated from the principles of the Cartagena Agreement in their battle against inflation, and their industrialization has been going on in isolation from each other. Hence the mounting number of unimplemented proposals and the lack of success in setting up a customs union and in really coordinating policies.

We should recall that Chile withdrew from the pact because its economic model, based on the Chicago School, was incompatible with the Andean arrangement. Chile's withdrawal entailed an approximately 17 percent drop in the subregional market in terms of its overall gross product.

Bolstering the tendency among Andean countries to adopt economic models at variance with integration, the Peruvian Government of Belaunde Terry attempted to imitate the Chilean system. Peru decided to lower tariffs, the Cartagena Agreement bylaws notwithstanding, and opened the doors wide to its markets.

We can state today that Peru, not Bolivia with Garcia Meza's dictatorship, is the country that is undermining the Andean Pact.

## Venezuela and the Andean Pact

Cardido Valery explained that Venezuela cannot accept low tariffs that do not protect domestic industry. "The Venezuelan market would be flooded with imported goods, and the emerging domestic industry would be doomed to extinction."

As far as the automotive industry is concerned, he noted that the automotive program called for in Andean Pact Decision 120 coincides with the pattern that the Venezuelan automotive industry had planned.

Venezuela has not, however, implemented Decision 146 as promulgated by the pact. The metalworking industry is being developed outside the Andean Pact.

Moreover, Valery specified that Venezuela cannot observe the metalworking program to the letter until the iron and steel proposal, which is currently being revised, is passed.

The approach in the iron and steel program is not advantageous to Venezuela, for this reason: if Venezuela does not meet the steel demands of the Andean countries, the Andean Pact could grant them preferences to import steel from other countries. Hence, the Venezuelan metalworking industry would be at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the industries in the other countries, which would be buying less expensive steel. This would result in less expensive metal products, which might even flood the Venezuelan market, to the detriment of domestic items.

## The Prospects

Next 13 February, it will be 5 years since Venezuela joined the Andean Pact. In light of its failure to achieve joint programming, we can conclude that among integration movements the Andean Pact looks like a politicized machine that in certain conflicts has succeeded in utilizing the greater bargaining power that such politicization provides it.

Valery pointed out that the Andean Pact has become a big negotiating tournament involving marketing, not industrialization, and that Venezuela would be better off with a more industry-related pact.

"If we want to carry on with this integration, it is indispensable for the Andean Pact to set itself straight and implement more flexible mechanisms that the countries can absorb into their varying economic models." Otherwise, he said, a false integration will continue, with a system that hampers the industrialization of each one of the countries, which are subjected to lengthy waits before sector programs are implemented.

"It is a sounder idea to streamline the pact rather than adhere to a rigid pattern that has lost currency in relation to the economic interests that the countries are presently pursuing."

All indications seem to be that the stagnation and crisis of the integration movement will spread in the years to come and that the Andean Pact, like LAFTA, is doomed to failure.

We should also point out that the Cartagena Agreement has not had a judicial and institutional structure to guarantee its vigorous development.

Furthermore, the different degrees of overseas dependence of the Andean economies and the transnationalization of subregional capital in search of short-term profits with no view towards economic planning, will lead to the inevitable disintegration of an agreement that took on the major challenge of developing and unifying five underdeveloped economies. In the 1980's the Andean region will have more than 100 million inhabitants, which means that 35 million jobs will be needed. This is a major challenge for integration strategy. For the moment, the presidents of the Andean countries look to integration as an ideal, as a relic to be preserved for the sake of history, not as an economic system requiring mechanisms and decisionmaking.

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## EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REFORM OF UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 9-15 Feb 81 p 5

[Editorial: "University Emergency"]

[Text] It is distressing to see how Venezuela, with immeasurable proven resources of all kinds, which other countries envy, is beset by an existential inability, as it were, to develop and utilize all of its potential and that we are thus doomed to live from scandal to scandal and from crisis to crisis, with neither profit nor gain.

It would seem as if we Venezuelans, basking in our ephemeral oil wealth, have fallen into a dangerous state of ecstasy that has dulled all of our faculties, especially for reflection. We refuse to realize the squandering of time and potential that we are liberally engaged in. What is more, in losing our historical perspective, we have forgotten that until well into this century, Venezuela was one of the poorest countries in the Americas. For example, while the viceroyships of Mexico and Peru lived in splendor off their mines during the colonial period, Venezuela did not rise above being an indigent territory governed by a captain general and consisting of small towns dotted with poverty-stricken hovels and in which you could count on the fingers of one hand the number of masonry houses and still have some fingers left over. Such was our poverty until well until this century, when we were rescued by oil.

Even though we cannot possibly overlook our historical experience, we are obviously refusing to learn from the lessons of our recent past. On the contrary, we can see that the country is mired in interrelated problems and crises. People talk of a crisis of leadership, a crisis in the political class, a crisis in the universities. What we have, unquestionably, is a structural crisis.

The most disturbing crisis and the one that ought to give us pause for thought is in our universities, because it is in this sphere that the structural crisis the country is experiencing is reflected and because it is there that our generations to come are developed. It is urgent, therefore, that education be given top priority in the proposed dialog among political parties aimed at finding solutions to the country's major problems. This is especially so now, when an unjustified labor conflict in Simon Bolivar University has furnished the motive for dragging not only that highly esteemed institute, for so many

years a paragon of university education, but the other universities as well, into a situation with unforeseeable consequences.

We all know that our universities, which are in the midst of a grave crisis, have complex problems. All indicators point to this. The extremely serious situation can be seen in terms of the enormously high expenditures of universities, and the alarming thing is that the situation is not going to improve. On the contrary, the most optimistic forecasts are that universities will not improve their current low achievement level and that even if sizable sums of money are invested in higher education, we will not obtain all of the desirable benefits for the country's social and economic development. There is even talk that our universities are 10 to 15 years behind second and third class universities in other countries.

This frightening fact naturally demands a salvage effort: declare a state of emergency in higher education and initiate a reform and an in-depth overhaul of the system. The country's destiny is at stake in this. A miracle can be worked. We have the example of Japan, to cite just one. Universities cannot continue to be havens for left-back students nor pushovers for 12-point scholars. Mass education must offer opportunities for our finest minds, without lapsing into hateful elitism. Nor must they become welfare centers for professors who do not teach or employees who do not work. University budgets must be reallocated: more money for research and less money for bureaucracy and joy rides.

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